FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LX—NO 3,075 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1895. NEW SERIES—VOL. XII—NO. 616

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

It is stated that 24 per cent of the stock in the national banks of this country is owned by women. The value of their holdings is placed at $130,681,494.

Never since it has been a State, says an Exchange, has North Carolina had two such weaklings in the Senate as Pritchard and Butler, the men who are to misrepresent her after the 4th of March. It is a shame and disgrace.

The London Times correspondent at Kobe, Japan, says: "When the peace envoys from China landed the mob hooted and menaced them, and it was necessary to protect them with a large force of police. The foreign secretary received them."

Both Guatemala and Mexico are massing troops on the frontier and non-combatants are leaving that section by all manner of conveyances. The United States of Mexico seems unanimous with President Diaz and his policy, and will spare no means or expense in the way of arming and equipping soldiers.

Mr. Ward McAllister, the well-known society leader, died in New York Thursday night. Mr. McAllister was a native of Savannah, Ga., where he was born about 60 years ago. His grandfather, Matthew McAllister, was chief justice of the State of Georgia, and his father, Matthew Hall McAllister, was a justice of the Circuit court of the United States in California.

A gentleman from a distance, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, recently asked the question what was the matter with the Democrats in this State. The reply which another made was that the Democratic party wanted a head, a man in whom it could place all its affairs and then say "Go ahead." The speaker went on to say that it was a bad thing to see Democrats at the head of organizations going on the bonds of fusion office holders. It is always well to know what earnest Democrats are saying. There is some plain speaking and thinking being done now. The first thing to be done is to arouse the Democrats and the next thing is to get them in line early. Are there any signs of getting in line or of high party spirit? This is a question asked to-day.

The steamer Montebello, which is engaged in transportation of fruit from Palermo, Italy, to this port, says a New Orleans correspondent, will weigh anchor here to-morrow with at least 500 passengers on board. The list will be composed entirely of Italians who emigrated to Louisiana in order to secure work on sugar plantations but who, owing to the destruction of the bounty, found their wages cut to 50 cents a day and in consequence are unable to live on earnings so meagre. It is said that a general unrest prevails among all the Italians who have recently arrived at this port and it is expected that within 30 days at least 1,000 of them will ship from here to some other country where the times are more prosperous.

An encouraging showing is made in the official statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government for the month of January. The receipts aggregated $27,804,399, an increase of nearly $7,000,000 over December last, and nearly $4,000,000 greater than January, 1894. For the seven months of the present fiscal year the receipts have aggregated $187,193,857, as against $175,798,183 for the corresponding seven months of the last fiscal year. The expenditures for January foot up $34,523,817, an increase over January, 1894, of $3,000,000, and for the seven months of the fiscal year amount to $221,475,927, or $1,000,000 less than for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. On February 1, 1894, the treasury expenditures in excess of receipts were $55,000,000; on February 1, 1895, they are $34,000,000 in excess of revenue.

The Department of Agriculture is engaged in the investigation of the cotton boll weevil, a destructive species of which has recently been introduced into Southeastern Texas from Mexico. The insect is practically new to entomologists, although it has been found that thirty years ago it caused the abandonment of cotton culture around Monclova, Mexico. Texas cotton planters observed its work in their fields for the first time last summer and specimens were sent to the Department of Agriculture for investigation. In some instances during the past Summer it has caused a loss of from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the crop. It spreads rather slowly by flight, but is apt to be carried into new regions in cotton brought from the infested fields to the somewhat widely separated cotton gins. Immediate legislation is urged, legislation which will isolate the affected region and also the Mexican border.

The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, bound from Bremen for New York, was sunk in a collison with a small steamer in the North Sea about fifty miles off Lowestoft early Wednesday morning. She carried 380 souls. But twenty-one survivors have been landed. The survivors of the wreck were landed at Lowestoft by the fishing smack Wild Flower. All of them were in a pitiable condition. The passengers were but half-clothed. Their few garments were frozen stiff, their hair was coated with ice, and anxiety and effort had exhausted them so completely that they had to be helped ashore. The Elbe left Bremen on Tuesday afternoon. The few hours of the voyage before the disaster were uneventful. It was near to six o'clock Wednesday morning, and the Elbe was fifty miles off Lowestoft, coast of Suffolk, when the lookout man sighted a steamer of about 1,500 tons approaching. He gave the word, and as a precaution, the number of rockets were doubled and they were sent up at short intervals. The warning was without effect. The steamer came on with unchecked speed and before the Elbe could change her course or reduce her speed noticeably, there was the terrifice crash of the collision. The water poured through and down into the engine room in a cataract. The room filled almost instantly. The engines were still and the big hulk began to settle. Hardly had two life boats been launched containing about 20 persons each when the big ship went down carrying every soul on board with her. Nothing has been heard of the other life boat. The steamer which caused this fearful disaster escaped unharmed.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Thirty States were represented in the Woman's Suffrage Convention at Atlanta. —The Shanghai Mercury, in an extra edition, says that all of the mainland and island forts and Wai-Hai-Wei and the entire Chines fleet have been captured by the Japanese. —At Laurens, S. C., J. Walter Gray, Jr., the young son of Gen. J. Walter Gray, while playing with a pistol, it was accidentally exploded, killing a nine year-old colored boy who was near by. —Lord Brassey delivered an address before the London Chamber of Commerce on the Indian Curreney question. In the course of his remarks he said that an attempt to force a gold standard would be impracticable. The best policy he thought would be to keep up the price of silver. —The Chattanooga Southern Railroad was offered for sale at Gadsden, Ala., by receiver and special master, J. W. Burke. But one bid of $350,000 was received from the Reorganization Committee. The upset price had been placed at $500,000, and consequently the sale was postponed to February 14th. —Sixty thousand dollars in gold was found by Jesse J. Drew at his saw mill near Hollandale, Washington county, Miss. The treasure is supposed to have been buried during the civil war by Capt. Barfield. —Mr. Page M. Baker, editor of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, last week pleaded guilty to the charges of carrying concealed weapons, assault with a dangerous weapon and assault and battery. On the first count he was fined $250, and on the two following counts was sentenced to pay $750 or four months in the parish prison. —The House commerce committee reported favorably the bill punishing train-wrecking and train-robbery. Where death results from the wrecking of a train with intent to plunder, the crime shall be punishable by death. The bill provides punishment by imprisonment of from one to twenty years for train-wrecking where death does not occur. The provisions of the bill apply to all lines of railway under the jurisdiction of the inter-State commerce commission and to trains carrying the United States mails. —Mexico and Guatemala are both making preparations for war. —The Governor commutes to life imprisonment the death sentence of Henry Webb, sentenced to be hanged at Asheville. —The House committee on Elections threw out the contest of Hodges, Populist, against Hooker, Democrat, from Beaufort county. —New York labor organizations are taking steps to boycot members of the State Guard. —The will of the late Senator Fair has been stolen from the county clerk's office in San Francisco. —The German Government has attached a provision to importation of cotton seed oil which makes it virtually prohibitory. —Mrs. U. S. Grant gave a reception to the Confederate veterans of Atlanta. Many ladies called on her and she and her party were driven over the city. —Four persons were burned to death in a hospital in Cleveland, Ohio. —The President has nominated Holmes Conrad, of Virginia, to be Solicitor General. —London financiers are assured that a bill will be introduced for a satisfactory settlement of our finances as soon as the next Congress meets. —On the steamer Elbe there were 199 passengers and 153 officers, crew, etc., of whom only 20 were rescued. —Miss Susan B. Anthony says wisdom is a virtue not possessed by our Congressmen. —The people of Idaho will vote on the woman suffrage question. —The destitution in the Hocking valley section of Ohio is fearful. Many persons are on the verge of starvation. —The bureau of engraving and printing is ordered to prepare $500,000,000 of bonds. —A wagon and lot of moonshine whisky was seized near Manly, N. C. —After lengthy argument by mill representatives the Senate committee decided to report adversely the Moody and Carver bills regulating labor in factories. —Congressman Wilson was elected United States Senator from Washington. —There was a net increase in the public debt during January of $13,542,573, the debt standing at $1,169,049,573. The gold reserve was slightly increased by the return of gold heretofore withdrawn for export. The treasury receipts for the month were $7,000,000 more than for December and $4,000,000 more than for January 1894. For seven months the receipts were about $12,000,000 more than for same time last year. The expenses for January were $3,000,000 more than for last January and for the seven months were $1,000,000 less than last year. —Rich gold deposits have been found near Enonville, Va. —Friday the first regular train passed through the Baltimore and Ohio's belt line tunnel at Baltimore. The tunnel is six miles long and will cost $7,000,000. —Mr. Cleveland thinks the claims of the Louisiana Sugar men for the bounty of 1894 just and that Congress should grant them some relief. —The steamer Kingdom, Hamburg for Charleston, S. C., has not been heard from since she left Shields forty-one days ago. —A young woman in New York committed suicide in a confessional box of the church of the Epiphany. —There are sixteen cases of smallpox in the pest house at St. Louis. —A boy in Brooklyn was killed by a trolley car and the strikers try to lynch the non-union conductor and motorman. —Bradstreet says: Special telegrams from many of the more important points of distribution throughout the country make it plain that the uncertainty as to the outcome of the financial situation based on the rapid withdrawals of gold from the Treasury, has had a depressing effect on general trade. Mercantile collections at the best are characterized as fairly satisfactory, but in most instances are slower than usual at this season. This is emphasized by the fact that Baltimore jobbers are waiting results of sending out bills for last Fall's business before determining as to credits to be granted. —Honorable N. H. R. Dawson died at his home in Selma, Ala., Friday. He had been one of the most distinguished figures in Alabama for many years. He was also a brother-in-law of President Lincoln, their wives being sisters. —The Duke of Portland has bought the Australian race-horse Carbine for $65,000. —The Norfolk & Western Railroad reports for the year of 1894: Total net earnings $2,787,736, against $2,976,346 in 1893, deficit $34,204, against a surplus of $152,406 in 1893. —Lee Camp Confederate Veterans have inaugurated the movement suggested by the Richmond Dispatch, to ask the Government to convert the field of Appomattox into a National Park. —The Deaconess Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, and four persons are known to have been burned to death.

The Governor's Message.

(Concluded)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In accordance with resolutions of this board an inspection of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad was ordered, so that the present condition of this State property could be placed before you.

I transmit herewith the report of Mr. Ed. Chambers Smith, a member of the board. His report shows the State property to be in excellent condition, its road bed, track and bridges in good repair; its depots equal to the needs of the road; its rolling stock good; its management successful. This railroad has paid the State three annual dividends of 2 per cent. on the stock owndeb by the State, amounting to $75,996. This stock, which up to this time has been non-paying, is now a source of revenue and thereby lessens the State's taxes to that extent.

The State should feel proud of this management, for during the past three years this railroad has been touched at its two most important shipping points by rival railroads and the dividends declared under these circumstances prove conclusively that the management has been most economical. Railroads for the past few years have been under a great strain to make both ends meet, many having gone into receiver's hands and been re-organized, yet under such circumstances the only road operated by the State has added to our revenue, and in all its affairs has been managed strictly on business principles.

STATE BOUNDARY LINE.

The amount of $753.88 due North Carolina from Virginia for balance advanced on expense of running and marking boundary line incurred by that State during the administration of Governor Scales, which had been repeatedly asked for by Governors Fowle and Holt, has been collected by me and covered into the State Treasury.

I found it necessary for the purpose of establishing the rights of our citizens to have run the boundary line between Monroe county in Tennessee and Graham and Cherokee counties in this State. The total cost was $577.

I have a request from the Governor of Virginia that a necessity exists for running a proper boundary line between Mecklenburg county, in Virginia, and the counties of Warren, Vance and Granville, in North Carolina. As soon as I can investigate the matter I will ask you to take such action as may be required to protect our citizens in their rights.

PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND REPRIEVES.

The total number of pardons granted during the last two years were	77
Commutations	9
Reprieves	5
Total,	91

Of the pardons granted forty-five were pardoned from the penitentiary, twenty-one from county jails, and eleven from county jails whose terms were less than twelve months. Of the nine commutations, two only were commuted from death sentence to the penitentiary; one for life and one for thirty years imprisonment. The rest were changes in trivial sentences. The five reprieves were granted simply in order to give time for more thorough investigation. The most difficult and trying task confronting the executive is a judicious and proper exercise of the pardoning power. There have been considered by the executive 224 appliecations for pardon. Complying with law, I herewith transmit a full list of the pardons granted during the term of my office, with the reasons therefor, as an appendix to the message:

SALARIES AND FEES.

In obedience to chapter 424 of the laws of 1894, I report the following salaries paid by the executive department:

	Per Annum.
Elias Carr, Governor,	$3,000
S. F. Telfair, private secretary,	1,200
Chas. I. Hinton, executive clerk,	600
Austin Dunston, employe (per day),	1

Expenses of the executive department for rewards and returning fugitives from justice:

For 1893,	$3,376.97
For 1894,	2,355.06
Total,	$5,732 03

Amount collected by private secretary and paid into the Treasury for two years for fees and seal tax, $2,586.82.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

The expenses of offering and paying rewards and return of fugitives from justice vary each year in accordance with the distance and number of fugitives escaping. I would suggest that, if possible, some legislation could be enacted requiring greater security of prisoners confined for capital cases in the county jails, and the sheriff be made more responsible for the security of these prisoners placed in their custody. It is seldom that murderers are captured unless rewards are offered by the executive, and it is often perplexing to the executive to discover whether the arrest made is "bona-fide" or a collusion between the friends of the murderer. Such cases have been called to my attention and I suggest that some law, if possible, be enacted to remedy this evil.

NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The geological survey has continued during the past two years its examination of the natural resources of the State, and I am glad to be able to report that the benefits of this work are becoming more important and apparent as the work progresses. The United States geological survey, as agreed upon in the beginning, has continued its active co-operation with the State survey, and the work accomplished has been greatly increased. Elaborate topographic maps have been prepared of all the mountain counties and the more western piedmont counties, and the geological maps of several of these counties are now being prepared. The iron ores of the State have been examined and a preliminary report on them published, which has been highly commended and extensively applied for. The corundum deposits in Clay, Macon, Jackson and Buncombe, counties, and the gold and monazite deposits of Burke, McDowell, Rutherford and Cleveland counties have been examined and reports on these are now in preparation. Examinations of the clays, feld spars and building stone in the western and middle counties, and of coal deposits in Chatham county are now in progress. A considerable amount of attention has been given to an examination of road materials and road construction in the State, and a bulletin on this subject has been published. A general survey of the water-powers of the State has been begun and a report on this subject is now ready for the printer. A considerable amount of attention has been given to the study of the mineral waters and the general water supply in the State, and especially concerning the practicability of deep well borings in the eastern counties.

An examination has been made of the timber supply and the conditions of the forest lands of the eastern counties, with especial reference as to how our forests wealth is to be perpetuated. Experiments have been carried on during the past year (1894) showing how, by the adoption of a different method of gathering turpentine, the value of the product can be increased. A report on the forests of eastern Carolina is now ready for distribution and another relating to the forests of the entire State is ready for the printer.

A geological survey of the State was inaugurated under Dr. Emmons, just prior to the civil war, and while it brought many investments its beneficial effects were overthrown by the war, and the manuscripts for a number of reports were lost or destroyed. Subsequently the survey under Professor W. C. Kerr, though it was instrumental in bringing several millions of dollars of investments into the State, its benefits were largely lost by the untimely death of the State geologist, when only one volume of his reports had been published.

The existing survey, as will be seen from the above statement of its work, is investigating matters of importance to all sections of the State. It will have ready for publication during the present year nearly 1,000 pages of reports. It has already been largely instrumental in bringing capital into the State, it has prevented the expenditures of large sums of money in mining operations where money would have been wasted, and as the reports now being published are distributed its usefulness in this and other ways will be largely increased. Among the beneficial results of the work during the past year it may be mentioned that by its experiments with the French method of gathering turpentine the survey has shown how the value of this product in North Carolina has been increased to the extent of nearly $200,000 per annum; and it has been largely instrumental in reviving the monazite industry in the piedmont counties, which promises to bring into these counties not less than $100,000 during the present year and perhaps annually.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEARS 1893 AND 1894:

Iron ore investigations (1893),	$ 1,897 75
Gold " " (1894),	1,513 19
Corundum "	1,955 54
Forestry, "	1,599 21
General exploration and building stone investigations.	2,323 06
Chemical work and material,	1,133 82
Photographic work,	771 54
Water power investigation and topography,	383 83
Clerical assistance,	762 65
Postage,	203 62
Investments,	312 86
Equipment and repairs,	159 82
Stationery and printing,	58 38
Freight and express,	230 52
Salary of State Geologist (for two years),	5,000 00
Expenses of Geological Board meetings,	151 10
Miscellaneous,	181 20
Diamond drill, coal and marble explorations,	1,380 00
Total for two years,	$19,999 08

IMPROVED ROADS.

It is said that the condition of a country's roads are in a measure indicative of the civilization of its people. If this be true, then North Carolin is low in the scale. In many portions of the State at certain seasons of the year they are almost impassable, and at best they are scarcely worthy of the name. It is useless to dwell upon the importance of better roads. In these days of rapid communication between great centers of populatoin, rough highways place the people, who live remote from lines of railways, at a fearful disadvantage. Not only is the value of properties in such localities, seriously affected, but communication and intercourse of every description materially retarded. The old system of working the public roads, like the roads themselves, has worn entirely out, the labor expended upon them being in keeping with the roads, the very worst. A law must not only be just but seem so. No law upon our statute books appears less just than the present road law, and a new system is imperative. I am glad too note, however, that the people have become aroused upon this matter, and in some sections of the State great efforts are being made to better the condition of the public highways and with marked success. I trust that your body will appoint a special committee with ample powers to look into this very important matter and report a bill embodying a satisfactory measure during your session.

SHELL FISH COMMISSION.

No subject has probably aroused more interest in eastern North Carolina since 1890 and '91, when Pamlico sound was infested by the oyster pirates' boats from Chesapeake bay, who took what they wanted, frightened the citizens and robbed North Carolina of about $1,000,000 worth of oysters (raw material,) than this subject of oysters and their cultivation. The incoming of these strangers taught our people many things in regard to the subject, and revealed to them the immense richness of our waters in this bivalve luxury, and introduced improved methods of handling and dredging. Such complaint was made that the Legislature passed a sixty days law, and complete power was given to Governor Fowle to rid the waters of Pamlico sound of these invaders. Up to this time factories had been established in most of the seaport towns, and the activity brought by this industry during the winter and spring months was being visibly felt by the business men of that section. The oyster men of the sound along the coast felt that they were deprived of their rights, and a wail of discontent came up to your predecessors from this very worthy class of citizens, to the effect that *this right was theirs, and should not be delegated to foreigners;* men who were depriving them of their livelihood, and would return to Maryland as soon as they could make their profits out of the business, etc., etc. Hence the present law of the State relating to shell fish was enacted by the General Assembly of 1891, and being insufficient, was amended by the Legislature of 1893. The principal provisions of the original act were, viz:

The total abolition of dredging; 2nd, The institution of culling laws; 3rd, The adoption of standard measures; 5th, The institution of the Board of Shell Fish Commissioners.

In order to carry out the provisions of this law without placing extra burdens upon the citizens of the State a license tax upon each boat engaged in taking oysters from the public grounds was imposed, and a tax of one per cent. per bushel on all oysters caught from the public grounds. By this means $12, 469.44 was made available for the commission from October 1st, 1891, to December 7th, 1892 (See Commissioner Lucas' report. By an amendment in 1893, the individual and boat license tax was abolished and tax on the bushel was increased from one to two cents. No other provision was made for revenue, and the commission was left to support itself from the revenue derived from these sources. From October 1st, 1893, to October 1st, 1894, the oyster year, $192.75 was realized to the oyster fund. The commission has been powerless to enforce the law. Since October 1st, 1893, there have been numerous violations of the law, which though known to the board and could have been easily punished, yet it was impossible to prevent, as there were no funds with which to pay the expenses of running the patrol steamer. Dredging for oysters has been indulged in, in some cases openly and defiantly. Oysters have been taken to market out of the State without having been inspected and without the payment of the bushel tax. By far the most general infraction of the law has been by North Carolina oystermen, in taking oysters from the public grounds without license. The steamer Lillie, bought for the purpose of a patrol boat, has been at her moorings for over two years. It has been impossible to use her for lack of funds. In fact the present oyster law is a failure. Other States have succeeded in making just laws and establishing a business from which the citizens derive revenue and employment. There is no market for our oysters now, and immense raw material is wasted by being allowed to remain on the public rocks or grounds of the State unused. There are some good reasons why dredging should not be allowed, (see report of commissioner) but taking a broad view of the situation I am forced to the conclusion that the recommendations made by the board would probably be a solution of the question, viz:

The board of commissioners, realizing that there is virtually no oyster industry in the State to-day, and with the earnest desire to stimulate and promote such an industry, recommend the enactment of a dredging law with the following restrictions and provisions:

1st. It should be confined strictly to North Carolinians, and permitted only in the deep waters of Pamlico sound.

2nd. Pamlico sound should be divided as nearly as possible into two equal sections—equal in respect to the acres of natural or public grounds, and dredging permitted in alternate years upon one of these sections and prohibited upon the other, and no dredging allowed at any time within two miles of the shore line at any point.

3rd. All persons employed in work of any description whatever on a boat engaged in or licensed to dredge should be required to have license such as is now required of tong men.

4th. Every boat before engaging in dredging should be required to take out a dredging license and pay therefor a tax —those under custom house tonnage a specific amount per ton. This tax should be sufficiently large to raise ample revenue to strictly enforce the law and protect the State's interest and that of the tong men.

5th. Authority should be vested in the Governor to suspend dredging by proclamation whenever and for as long a time as he may deem it necessary.

6th. There should be an appropriation from the State Treasury of a sum not less than five thousand dollars per annum to be used for the enforcement of the law, but to be refunded to the Treasury from the money to be derived from dredging tax and other sources.

7th. The penalties for violation of the law should be severe and every violation should work a forfeiture of license and of the boat and apparatus used.

These are the recommendations of the board. I heartily endorse them, but do not recommend the enactment of this law unless the provisions for carrying it out in the shape of a five thousand dollar appropriation be made. To make a law of this kind and expect it to support itself untried is nonsense. The above recommendations are wise and may perhaps result in establishing various industries in eastern Carolina.

If your honorable body do not see this question in the same light, I agree with the commissioners that the shell fish commission should be abolished, the patrol steamer sold, and the proceeds be allowed to pay the indebtedness incurred by the commission. But bear in mind, however, that when you do this, you open the eastern sounds to the oyster pirates of Chesapeake bay, and upon the honest planters of oysters who have obtained grants of lands from the State, you turn the worst element of oyster men and leave him to protect his own beds from these men who have heretofore shown no regard whatever for the laws of the State.

In 1891 Governor Fowle appointed Capt. Adam Warner associate shell fish commissioner. A better, truer or more highly respected man was never in the employ of the State. He served the State faithfully until his death, in March, 1894. From the time of his service until Mr. Mann were appointed shell fish commissioner, the State owed him for services as captain of patrol and assistant shell fish commissioner, and money paid out of his own funds for expenses of patrol, $2,369.60; paid by Mr. Lucas, $1,380; balance due under Mr. Lucas' administration, $989.60; for the months of October, November, December, January, February, part of March, $262.60; total amount due Capt Warner, $1,252.20, up death March 12, 1894.

He often made application to the chief commissioner of his salary but no funds being in the Treasury, he could not be paid. His widow is now in need and it is the plain duty of the State to pay her this money, some of which was paid out of his own pocket for necessary running expenses. The vouchers, properly signed and endorsed by Commissioners Lucas and Mann, are in my hands. I will furnish them to you at any time. I hope that you will appropriate the money for liquidating this debt at once, so that the wants of this widow may be supplied out of a salary more than justly earned for two years of service. The State owes Mr. Mann, chief commissioner, balance on salary $980, and Mr. Lucas, ex commissioner, balance on salary $158, making total debt $2.360, which should be paid at once.

QUARANTINE.

The only quarantine station is at Southport—the mouth of the Cape Fear. The report of Dr. Curtis shows that during the past two years most of the foreign ports with which we have had commercial intercourse have been healthy, and owing to the substitution of steam for sailing vessels, the greater part of the business being done by the former, the latter return in ballast, mostly from healthy European ports. The appropriation of $20,000 made by the last Legislature, contingent upon an appropriation from the city of Wilmington, has not been used. I make no recommendation of changes in the present law, for I feel satisfied that the government will take the matter of quarantine of American ports under their supervision, and thereby relieve the State of any additional expense. Although the present system is inadequate for an emergency, and consists in a very crude system of disinfection, still it is a protection, and should be kept up until some better system is inaugurated.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

From the biennial report of the secretary of the State Board of Health I learn that in the past two years this department of the State government has made marked progress in its beneficial work. I respectfully refer you to the report for details, but am satisfied that by the thorough distribution of the full and explicit instructions for quarantine and disinfection in contagious diseases, such as diphtheria and scarlet fever, alone, many lives, and a great amount of sickness and suffering, with the consequent loss of time and money, have been saved. In my opinion the very small amount appropriated by the State to this work of preventing the spread of disease among the people could not be expended to greater advantage.

COLONIAL RECORDS.

The long cherished intention of the State to preserve and make accessible to the public its early records was to a large extent accomplished by the publication of 10 quarto volumes under the supervision of the late Col. W. L. Saunders. By his death the work was stopped at the year 1776. The board have, however, had the records as far as by diligence they could be recovered, copied down to January 1st, 1781, the date fixed by The Code, (sec. 3609.) This matter is now nearly ready for the printer. The date, January 1st, 1781, is an inconvenient one, being in the midst of the British campaign in this State, and just prior to the battle of Guiford. I recommend that publication of these archives be authorized up to November, 1789, when the State entered the Federal Union, and that a general index of the whole work be directed to be made.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The last Legislature patriotically appropriated the sum of $10,000 toward the erection of a monument to ecmmemorate the deeds of our heroes who gave up their lives in defence of the State. This fund has been turned over to the Confederate Monumental Association who are now engaged in erecting the structure upon the capitol square, with the prospect of an early completion.

DIRECT LAND TAX.

Of the funds returned by the United States government for distribution among our citizens who paid the direct land tax there remains $24,000 in North Carolina 4 per cent. bonds, worth to day $24,480; cash in Citizens' National Bank $3.508.39; loaned to the State by act of Assembly, World's Fair, $25,000; balance, principal $52,988.39. The expense attending the distribution of this fund has been defrayed from the accruing interest, of which there is at present a balance to the credit of expense account deposited in the Raleigh Savings Bank of $1,998.48.

DEATH OF SENATOR Z. B. VANCE.

I cannot close this message without calling to your attention that during the past year the State has been deprived of the services of that distinguished statesman, thrice honored Governor, respected and esteemed Senator, Zebulon B. Vance. His death was not unexpected, for his arduous labors in the United States Senate in behalf of the people's rights had gradually impaired his health, until nature was forced to succumb.

As soon as possible after his death was announced, the council of State met, and thinking it proper that one so distinguished and beloved by the people of North Carolina should receive from the State all reverence and respect, requested that his remains might be brought to the capital, lie in State, and be buried where he was thrice inaugurated Governor.

In accord with this request his body was permitted to lie in state in the capitol for a few hours, and was then conveyed to Asheville where he requested to be buried. The State officers and many prominent citizens accompanied the remains.

Senator Vance's life was known and read among all classes in this State, and the acts of his public life form a part of its history. His wise counsel and able statesmanship will long be cherished and his memory beloved by the people of North Carolina. I would recommend to your honorable body that suitable resolutions, commemorative of his services be adopted, and that you cause to be erected a monument to his memory, as a tribute of love from his people.

CONCLUSION.

In a message of such length, embracing so many subjects of importance, it is impossible to enter much into details of any particular subject. If, however, you desire any further information it will be my pleasure to furnish you as far as possible. The record of the past two years is before you, and the officers of the executive branch of the government take pride in placing before you reports so complete with statements which show conclusively the wisdom of the administration.

The past history of a clean, successful State government, free from reckless expenditures, honest and economical in administration, is behind you, a part of the record of the party which now turns over to you the future administration of the State, so far as it pertains to legislation. Believing that you have the best interest of your State at heart, I trust that you will be wise, judicious and careful in your enactments and economical in expenditures. I do not counsel that economy which amounts to rendering useless any institution now in existence and hope that they will receive your careful investigation and liberal appropriations.

I trust, gentlemen of the General Assembly, that your stay in the capital city may be pleasant and your term of office such as will add still greater prosperity and happiness to a free, independent and liberty-loving people.

[Signed] ELIAS CARR,
Governor of North Carolina.

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THE FINANCES.

Full Text of the President's Message

The President on Monday sent to Congress a special message on the financial question as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of the Congress the condition of our national finances, and in connection with the subject endorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger.

"This plan has not been approved by the Congress. In the meantime the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the Government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people. Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills then existing and as a safe guard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the Treasury, I am now convinced that its reception by the Congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different legislation."

"With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a heedless disregard of sound monetary laws, nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosperity.

"It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us to-day. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our laws should fail to see a patriotic duty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation. Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless it is made untrammelled by the prejudice of partisanship and with a steadfast determination to resist the temptation to accomplish party advantage. We may well remember that if we are threatened with financial difficulties all our people in every station of life are concerned, and surely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party interests as an excuse for permiting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion.

It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tryanny of preconceived opinions, to the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek with unclouded vision a safe and reasonable protection.

The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the Government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the Government under existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the Treasury or cancelling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

"The only way left open to the Government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of its bonds. The only bonds that can be so issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages they are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which, in existing conditions, detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our Government.

"The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation however remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without canceling a single Government obligation, and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad, or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home. We have outstanding about $500,000,000 of currency notes of the Government, for which gold may be demanded; and, curiously enough, the law requires that when presented, and in fact, redeemed and paid in gold they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the treasury; nor can the processes be arrested as long as private parties can profit or otherwise see an advantage in repeating the operation.

"More than $300,000,000 in these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and notwithstanding such redemption they are still outstanding. Since the 17th day of January, 1894, our bonded interest bearing debt has been increased $100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining go'd to replenish our coin reserve. Two issues were made amounting to $50,000,000 each—one in January and the other in November. As a result of the first issue there was realized something more than $58,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly $103,000,000 was drawn from the Treasury. This made the second issue necessary, and upon that more than $58,000,000 in gold was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than $69,000,000 in gold have been drawn from the Treasury. These large sums of gold were expended without any cancellation of Government obligations or in any permanent way benefitting our people or improving our pecuniary situation.

"The financial events of the last year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention. More than $172,000,000 in gold have been drawn out of the treasury during the year for the purpose of shipment abroad or hoarding at home. While nearly $103,000,000 of this amount were drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about $69,000,000, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time. The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the treasury are still outstanding and are available for use in repeating the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate.

"Conditions are certainly supervening, tending to make bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose. An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high national character.

"Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require its speedy reinforcement. The aggravations that must inevitably follow present conditions and methods will certainly lead to misfortune and loss, not only to our national credit and prosperity and to financial enterprise, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and those who seek only capital as their daily labor.

"It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of the Government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the Government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than $63,000,000, but it is not in gold and therefore, does not meet our difficulty.

"I cannot see that differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the councils of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit and the consequences that will follow from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted upon as to silver or bimetallism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires the recognition of gold as well as silver and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of national credit, a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency. I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements.

"Besides the treasury notes, which certainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly $500,000,000, there will fall due in 1904 $100,000,000 bonds, issued during the last year, for which we have received gold, and in 1907 nearly $600,000,000 4 per cent. bonds, issued in 1877. Shall the payment of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our national honor and national solvency demands, we should not destroy or even imperil our ability to supply ourselves with gold for that purpose. While I am not unfriendly to silver, and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence, I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg the Congress to give the subject immediate attention.

"In my opinion the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the Government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal-tender notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890.

"We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of the Government or our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of $20

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEB 7, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

The writer has received from his venerable English friend, Thomas Bayley Potter, Cobden's successor in the representation of Rochdale, a copy of the *Observer* of that famous borough containing the proceedings of the Rochdale Liberal Association on receiving the news of his proposed retirement from Parliament. We subjoin some extracts from his letter announcing his intention, which afford a glimpse of English democracy, and which, coming from this lawmaker in the greatest empire of the Old World, unpleasantly remind us of the unhappy state into which democracy has fallen in this greatest republic (so-called) of the New World.

"On the 15th of April next," says this fine old gentleman, in the course of his letter, "I shall complete my 30 years' service, and I only regret that I have not been more useful to the town and the great cause of popular progress. I have never lost faith in the people Fortunately for our country, the great achievements of my predecessor, Mr. Cobden, laid the foundations of cheap food for the nation. The British workman can freely exchange the fruits of his labour for the best productions of the world. And the development of popular government can be carried out with greater safety and less friction than in any other country.

"I believe in popular government Every step in that direction renders the future of our country more secure. We may look forward without dread to the Government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

"The development of popular government can be carried out with greater safety and less friction than in any other country." That is literally true. But what a strange thing it is that a member of Parliament in the kingdom of George the Fourth, now become the empire of Victoria, can truthfully say such a thing as that a century after the republic separated from the kingdom in order to achieve freedom! It is almost enough to make one despair of his country when he reflects that while the very people we cut loose from have improved the lesson of our act until they have, indeed, "a government of the people, for the people and by the people," abuse of our glorious opportunities here since 1861 has clogged the steps which theretofore had put *us* in the van of free peoples. "I believe in popular government," says the man upon whom great Cobden's mantle is fallen. "Every step in that direction renders the future of our country more secure. We may look forward without dread to the Government of the people, for the people, and by the people." That is what this rich Englishman, who looks and behaves like a Cape Fear gentleman of the old times, and who has spent his life as "a radical reformer," as he calls himself, in efforts to ameliorate the condition of the working classes—that is what such a man can say in the land that wasn't free enough for us a hundred and twenty years ago! Alas, while his cheery face is turned to the rising sun of human progress, men of his class in our once free land draw inspiration from China and go hand in hand with Ickelheimer and the other Shylocks whom Mr. Potter would kick out of his house.

As we have said so often, during the Clinton controversy and then during the Vance controversy, there is but one hope for this country, and that is in the supremacy of the principles of the democratic party. How can that be secured?

DEMOCRACY THE HANDMAID OF THE HIGHEST CIVILIZATION.

Let not the pessimist deceive himself with the belief that democracy is a thing of the past, incompatible with a dense population and a high civilization. England has almost the densest population in the world, and she has, far and away, the highest civilization. While we have retrogressed, since 1861, to the political condition of England in the time of the Georges, England has progressed almost to the condition of an ideal democracy.

No thoughtful man can fail to perceive the root of our evil. It is said that elections cannot be carried without the secret use of campaign funds. The reverse of this is true. But granting it to be true, for sake of the argument, where do the funds come from? From Plutocracy, of course—and for both or all parties. If, then, Plutocracy supplies all the funds, will not Plutocracy's servants outnumber Democracy's, no matter whose livery the people's servants may turn up at Washington in? The question answers itself. The "condition" and the "theory" are met.

THE REMEDY.

Before the day of Peel, Cobden and Bright, Villiers and Potter, a gentle form of Plutocracy called Aristocracy ruled Britain, and politics were almost as corrupt as with us. Why not try the English remedy—the restriction and publication of the use of campaign funds—which has revolutionized that country and put Democracy there permanently on top?

No more would we then see Democracy's leaders embracing Populism, as at Clinton in '92, or Republicanism, as at Washington in '93, or—natural effect of such high examples—rendering substantial aid and comfort to the successful head of the Fusionist ticket, as at Raleigh the other day. The wide-awake Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, as quoted by us on the first page of this issue, says the Democrats at the capital are speaking out their minds pretty freely against this latest outrage by trustees of democratic organization. But, if these gentlemen had only come to the OBSERVER'S assistance when it was waging war on the much more flagrant outrage of '92, and to Vance's and the OBSERVER'S assistance when he and it, practically unaided, were fighting the outrage of '93, there would never have been opportunity for any one, much less a leading trustee of democracy, to help out the head of the Fusionist ticket in '95.

A LEADER FOR NORTH CAROLINA'S DEMOCRACY.

As to a leader, as called for by the gentlemen at the capital, there is no end to the supply of men fit for leadership. It is the system that corrupts and enfeebles. The Democracy of our state is rich in men whose reputation is such that if entrusted with leadership they could sweep radicalism from power in North Carolina as with a breath. Let such a man take the helm and declare that neither will he use campaign funds without making public where he got them and how he disbursed them nor permit his subordinates to do so, and the Clinton and Butler and Pritchard and Treasurer Worth episodes would be forgotten along with the doings of the mongrel legislature that democratic disloyalty made possible.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The reader will find in other columns the full text of the President's recent message on the finances, and of Mr. Springer's bill to carry its recommendations into effect. They will not find their way into law, but they are documents of the first importance in their effect upon the momentous changes that impend in the political aligments of the people.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of the Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb'y 4, 1895.

Mrs. Lily Devereux Blake, the noted woman's rights woman did not materalize here on Friday as she expected to do. She is in Atlanta attending a convention and will be here this week. She, and the negro convention to increase interest in celebrating emancipation day will be the events of interest for the week.

Raleigh last week was sorely stricken by the death of three well known and popular ladies. First was Mrs. T. L. Eberhardt, the daughter of Dr. M. M. Marshall, rector of Christ church. On Tuesday afternoon she was bright and well, and ere the morning dawned she was cold in death, a lovely life was cut short. She left besides her surviving parents sisters and brothers a young husband, and a little child nearly three years old.

Twenty-four hours later the news of the death of Mrs. M. C. Englehard was borne from lip to lip. She was the widow of Maj. Joseph Englehard the Secretary of State some years ago. The last of these three deaths was that of Mrs S. D. Wait, the wife of a well known insurance man here.

There is much comment, and very severe criticism here, as well as elsewhere, on the subject of democrats going on the bonds of fusionists, and republicans. A correspondent of a paper, out of this State, has commented on this fact, and named a prominent North Carolinian as having done this thing. The gentleman is evidently rather "touchy" on the subject, but how can any man who is a prominent democrat go on a fusionist's bond, and then not expect the public to criticize his actions.

The republicans last week held a caucus, there being sixty members from House and Senate present, with Senator Cook of Warren in the chair. County government was the subject under discussion. The dividing the counties into five commissioners districts met with most favor. The cumulative election system had no friends. There was at the same time a joint caucus of populists, and the public printing was their theme. It got out that there was a scheme on foot to give the printing as a partisan reward, but this met with opposition from many members of both houses. The proposition to give it to the lowest bidder had most friends.

In the House on Monday resolutions of inquiry were introduced as to the salaries of officers of the insane asylums, and professors of the University. The principal new bills were to extend the time in which work may begin on the Harriman, Franklin and South Atlantic railway; to allow the Wilmington and Southern railroad to issue bonds; to change the time of Yadkin Superior Court; to re enact section 2151 of the Code in regard to the apportionment of the public school fund; to require Superior Court judges to remain at the county seat during the full term of the court at which they are presiding. Bills passed to allow Greene county to levy a special tax; to relieve sheriffs and tax collectors, by allowing them until 1896 to collect arrears of taxes as far back as 1889, no costs to be paid save those of advertising. The special order was at the appointed time taken up. The galleries were cleared, the bill being: to extend the age of consent in females from 10 to 12 years. The debate lasted four hours and a half. The substitute was adopted which the judiciary committee offered as a substitute to the original bill. The bill passed 2nd reading. It leaves the penalty up to 10 years death; and from 10 to 12 years is fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. In the Senate the following petitions were presented: From citizens of Rocky Point, Pender county opposition to stock law; from citizens from Mt. Airy asking repeal of merchants purchase tax law; by citizens of Hub, Columbus county asking that the corporate limits of that town be reduced. Bills to regulate evidences of debt, and shipment of partridges and other game out of the State were reported favorably by the committees. The following bills and resolutions were introduced: A resolution appointing a committee to investigate partisanship charged against the steward of the Morganton asylum; to regulate the deposite of county funds in bank; to prevent competition of schools supported by public money, with private schools of the State; a bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville compress and storage; bill to regulate the collection of taxes in Nash county; to regulate the sale of dressed meat and the sale of cigarettes. A bill to allow tram roads in Moore county to haul merchandise passed 3rd reading. The public priting raised a breeze. There was a long and hot debate. Cook of Warren practically admitted that his idea was to give it as a partisan reward. The vote was finally taken on Mr. Starbuck's substitute, which was to let the printing to the lowest responsible bidder. This passed unanimously. Amending the code relative to fugitives from justice passed 3rd reading. This was necessary from the want of law to punish Hall and Dockery who stood in North Carolina and killed a man over the Tennessee line. They were tried but the Supreme Court held that as the murder was in Tennessee, this State had no jurisdiction. The Governor decided these men were not fugitives from justice, so he refused to honor a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee, therefore these men have gone unpunished. Senator Adams of Moore, who is making a fine record for himself, introduced the amendment and it provides for the arrest and trial of murderers in such cases.

In the Senate on Tuesday the principal new bills were to make an appropriation for free schools, and to withdraw the appropriation from the University; to establish the line between Chatham and Alamance; to amend the code in regard to the collection of fees by clerks of Superior courts; to prohibit prize fighting in the State, making the penalty $500 fine or a year's imprisonment for principles and abettors; to permit partridges and other game to be shipped from the State. The bill to reduce the marriage fee to $1.50 was tabled. In the House the bills were: To amend the general school law, and abolish the office of county superintendent and devolve his duties upon the county commissioners, or their clerks; concerning the adoption of public school books; to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; to incorporate the Carolina Military Institute; to regulate teaching in the public schools. The bill to extend the age of consent to 12 years passed 3rd readicg. It was so amended that the offense between 10 and 12 years be fine or imprisonment and requiring that the girl has never before fallen from virtue. Bills passed extending the publication of the colonial records to 1790; to divide the funds of the State firemen's association so as to give the whites three-fourths and the colored one-fourth; to allow owners of tram roads to hauls freight and passengers; to require boards to be put on top of wire fences along highways; to allow Farmer's Mutual Life Insurance Company to have branches in each county. Bills were tabled reducing marriage fee; also of changing methods of drawing jurors.

Senate Wednesday. To let public printing to lowest bidder; to amend the code in regard to agriculture; to reduce the fees for the probate of liens; to prohibit the sale of liquors. The following bills passed: To abolish the Superior court of Swain county; to repeal the stock law it Pitt, Pamlico and Pender counties; for the relief of ex-sheriff Sutton of Bladen. Senator Moody in his support of his bill to define butter and regulate its sale, said that Fairbanks had sent lobbyists here to defeat this bill. The bill requires all dealers to label butter oleomargarine, &c., and to place on the label the chemical ingredients of each article. The House bills were: To amend the charter of Kinston and Albemarle; to make a special appropriation for the white institution for the blind, and $14,000 for the colored institute for deaf-mutes and blind to erect new buildings; to return certain old records to Craven county; to amend the law so the taxes will not be doubled by a failure to list, but only be increased 25 cents; to allow widows to receive pensions for husbands who died at any time from injuries received in the war. Bills passed: Amending the charter of the stock mutual fire insurance company; to protect policy holders by making final judgment against a company a lien on any of the property of a company; and allow convicts to work on Lincoln county roads. The bill to create the county of Scotland, out of four townships of the county Richmond passed after a long debate. The people of the four townships are to vote whether they want the county or not. In the Senate on Thursday the following bills were introduced: To amend the charter of Salisbury; to let printing of county exhibit to lowest bidder; to require all railways to redeem unused tickets; to curtail useless expenses in securing charters by increasing the powers of Superior Court clerks; to amend the charter of Southern Pines; the bill to reduce the charges for sale of leaf tobacco in warehouses was taken up. It was stated by one side that the farmers wanted the bill passed, and by the other that they did not. The warehouse men opposed it, but the bill passed. House bills for Thursday were: To provide for additional building at A. and M. College $15,000 for each of the years 1895-6; to allow persons who sell horses or mules to liens to secure payments; to extend the time for the registration of physicians until 1896; to fund the debt of Wilmington by issuing $50,000 in bonds; to exempt Craven county from the provisions of the game law; to cure defects in the registration of deeds by deputy clerks; to prescribe the manner in which searches should be made for lost or stolen property; a petition from Wake county citizens to repeal the merchants purchase tax. After much debate a bill passed extending for 30 days the time allowed the sheriffs of Cherokee, Rutherford, Mitchell, Clay, Jackson and Swain counties to settle taxes. There was a heated debate on the Senate resolution directing the committee on printing, to at once draft a bill giving the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder. Republicans asked for delay, populists demanded action, the resolution was adopted 86 to 6. Bills passed allowing Hyde county to levy special taxes amending the charter of Greenville. The Scotland county bill came up on 3rd reading; the amendment to let the people in the four townships say if they wanted it was adopted 55 to 45. Then the whole bill was tabled upon the ruling of the Speaker. Mr. French stated that the ousiness men of New Hanover and the people in the four townships wanted the county. The Speaker will reconsider his ruling and it will come up to-day as unfinished business.

In the Senate on Friday, it was announced that representative Williams, of Warren, was dead. The Senate appointed Senators Cook and Mercer a committee to go with the remains to Warrenton. A petition came in opposing any legislation fixing the hours of labor in factories. Bills introduced: To establish graded schools in Kinston; to amend public school law; to regulate the purchase and sale of poisonous drugs; to make a loan to complete the confederate monument; to allow Charlotte to purchase the fair grounds; to incorporate the retreat for the sick at Charlotte; to better protect railroad employes; to amend the code in regard to the practice of medicine; a resolution to allow a committee to go to Edgecombe and Bertie and look into the election frauds was tabled. At 12 the Senate adjourned in honor of Dr. Williams. The House adjourned at 10:30 in honor of Dr. Williams, after appointing as a committee of escort Messrs. Smith, of Gates, Williams, of Craven, and McLean.

In the Senate on Saturday, the principal new bills were: To secure an equal distribution of the estates and effects of assignor's; Senator Francks, of Onslow, was elected president pro tem. Bills passed to establish graded schools in Kinston; to incorporate the manufacturers mutual fire insurance company; to file solicitors fees in matters of receivership; to extend the time for the beginning of work on the Cape Fear and Northern railroad. Bills tabled: For the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors of the State; to facilitate the trial of causes. Bills passed: giving Farmers Alliance insurance privileges; to prevent preference by insolvent corporations. Bills were tabled: preventing State officers from taking railroad passes. House bills were: to so amend the public school laws that the State superintendent cannot force county wards to accept his construction, and also taking away his power to select school boards; to provide for the registration of deeds of trust; to incorporate the Chicamauga monumental association; to appropriate $5,000 for the colored normal schools; to regulate the employment of labor in factories; to put to the credit of the school fund the uncalled for part of the direct tax funds; to incorporate the Salisbury loan and trust company; to give Gaston county the convict road law. A resolution was adopted giving a hearing on Wednesday to the committee from the Atlanta Exposition. There is a bill to give $20,000 for the exhibit—$14,000 for the general exhibit, $3,000 for the colored people and $3,000 for the woman's department. Bills passed establishing a criminal court circuit in Buncombe and Madison counties; allowing county commissioners to exempt firemen from poll tax; to incorporate farmers' mutual fire and storm insurance company; to make it unlawful to catch fish in Carteret county, or adjacent territory, Neuse river excepted, with nets over 225 yards long. A committee of seven was raised to examine the bill to consider the regulation of the quality of kerosene oil.

The republicans have plead with Boss Butler for a man on the railroad commission, but he says: "No"—the office is a child of the populists, and we owe it to "Otho." So Mr. Wilson will probably fill the place of Hon. T. W. Mason.

Gov. Carr has commuted the death sentence of Henry Webb, of Buncombe county, to life imprisonment. Webb was only 17 years old, and was led on while drunk to commit murder.

The republicans and populists have had their first break on the question of magistrates and commissioners.

The Administration Bill.

The text of the bill to carry out the President's plan, which was introduced in the House by Mr. Springer, and referred to the Banking Committee is as follows:

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States notes and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., that in order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to procure and maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States legal tender notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon and for other purposes," he is hereby authorized to issue and sell at not less than par, in gold, except as provided in section 2 of this act, United States registered or coupon bonds, in denominations of $20 and $50 and multiples of said sums respectively, payable fifty years after in gold coin of the United States of the present weight and fineness, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly in like coin, and such bonds and the interest thereon shall have like qualities, privileges and exemptions as the bonds issued under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt." Such bonds may be sold and delivered in the United States or elsewhere, as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the Government.

Sec. 2. That whenever any United States legal tender notes or Treasury notes shall be redeemed in gold they shall be cancelled and not reissued; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to receive United States legal tender notes and Treasury notes issued under the aforesaid act of July 14, 1890, in payment for any of the bonds issued under the preceding section of this act, and the notes so received shall be cancelled and not reissued.

RELIEF FOR BANKS.

Sec. 3. That hereafter national banking associations may take out circulating notes in the manner now provided by law to an amount equal to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure the same. But this provision shall not apply to any bonds now outstanding bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. only.

Sec. 4 That hereafter no national bank notes of a less denomination than $10 shall be issued, and as rapidly as such notes of denominations less than $10 shall be received into the Treasury, otherwise than for redemption and retirement, they shall be cancelled, and an equal amount of notes of like character, but in denominations of $10 and multiples thereof, shall be issued in their places. All silver certificates now outstanding in denominations larger than $10 shall, when received into the Treasury of the United States, be retired and cancelled, and silver certificates in denominations less than $10 shall be issued in their stead.

GOLD FOR IMPORT DUTIES.

Sec. 5. That from and after the first day of July, 1895, all duties on imports shall be paid in gold coin only, and all taxes, debts and demands other than duties on imports, accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be paid in gold and silver coin, Treasury notes, United States notes, silver certificates or notes of national banks.

Sec. 6. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding sections be and they are hereby repealed; and a sum sufficient to carry the provisions of this act into effect be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Things Getting Mixed.

A Saturday's Washington despatch says:

Senators known to be friendly to the policy of the Administration are being flooded with telegrams from all parts of the country, from business men and mercantile establishments, urging them to stand by the recommendations made by Mr. Cleveland on the financial question, and insisting that something shall be done. These telegrams are addressed chiefly to the Senators from the Eastern and Middle States, and the Senators from those sections have quietly canvassed the situation for the purpose of showing their constituents just how the vote in the Senate would stand on any proposition that might be advanced. This canvass shows that upon any legislation along the lines asked for by the President the vote in the Senate would be 59 for the Administration measure and 47 against it. The presence of Messrs. Clark and Wilson, of Washington, will make the majority two larger, for both of them are silver men and opposed to any sort of an issue of bonds.

The following poll of the Senate, made by those who favor the President's recommendation, shows the temper of the Senate on the question:

For the bond issue—Messrs. Aldrich Allison, Brice, Burrows, Cafferv, Camden, Cary, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Smith, Vilas. Washburn and Wilson, of Iowa—39.

Against—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, McLaurin, Martin, Mantle, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pritchard, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walsh, White and Wolcott—47.

While the Committee on Rules has not formally acted, an understanding has been reached by the Democratic members of the committee that Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week shall be set aside for the consideration of the Administration Banking bill. Mr. Springer, who will have the bill in charge, spoke with some of the Republican and Populist leaders regarding this limit of time, and found that they were satisfied with it. Mr. Springer still believes that a majority of the Republicans will support the measure and that a sufficient number of Democrats will also endorse it, which will thus insure its passage by the House before the hour of adjournment on Thursday next.

ROUGH ON THE SENATORS.

The Atlanta Journal goes for its friends in the Senate who fifteen months ago helped it carry through the iniquitous unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, in this uncouth fashion:

"The Journal has commented frequently on the bigoted and unpatriotic course of the free silver extremists in congress who will hear to no proposition for the financial relief of the country which is not saddled on their hobby. On these men and on the blindly partisan Republicans whose only aim is to thwart all the efforts of a Democratic administration, rests the responsibility for the present situation. No plea for compromise moves these obstructionists; no demonstration of the disastrous effects of delay in this emergency affects them. Rule or ruin is their motto. They appear to have no conception of their duty to the country, to care nothing for the suspense and uncertainty which paralyzes business. The New Orleans State characterizes these marplots as they deserve when it says:

"The speech of Senator Vest yesterday showed conclusively that the silverites and the democratic malcontents are bitterly hostile to Mr. Cleveland's plan and will do all that they can to defeat it unless there is an amendment agreed to providing for the free coinage of silver. Senator Sherman stated the situation exactly when he remarked in his brief speech to the senate last evening that the financial committee was equally divided and that it was useless to expect any bill for the relief of the Treasury to be reported unless the concession is made to free silver, and in his opinion such a course would be a great disaster to the country. It is deplorable and discouraging at such a time as this when the honor and the credit of the government is in danger, and a financial panic is threatened to see democratic senators opposing every plan and suggestion offered by their president for the good of the treasury, and boldly declaring that they will no longer follow his leadership. Such action on their part only increases the discord and demoralization which now exists in the democratic party, and it is to be regretted that the party discipline is so lax that it is impossible to force the recalcitrants into line and make them sink their narrow and selfish views in an effort to legislate for the good of the business and industrial interests of the whole country."

The Gold Myth.

Atlanta Constitution.

In his great speech on the free coinage of silver Senator Jones of Nevada, said:

"Gold, Mr. President, cannot with entire truth be said at the present time to form any part of the money of this country. Who but a bank clerk ever sees a gold piece? With the exception of a few million dollars on the Pacific coast, gold is not really in circulation in this country. It is performing no useful function whatever. While I am engaged in delivering these remarks, I venture to say no senator within the sound of my voice has in his pocket a single gold coin of any denomination whatever, or any paper representative of one. This is the answer to the fear expressed by some senators that when those who hold gold shall observe the enlargement of the money circulation by the issue of the proposed treasury notes they will be likely to hoard it. They are already hoarding it. Everybody knows that that is about all that gold is used for in this country. It is hardly possible for it to be hoarded to any greater extent than it is at the present time. So little is this metal in circulation that I do not deem it any exaggeration to say there are millions of people in the United States, "native here and to the manner born," who have never in all their lives seen a gold coin. How absurd, then, is the claim that any loss is to be suffered by the alleged future hoarding of gold, or that any calamity can occur to 65,000,000 people by the disappearance of that which has long since disappeared."

This is much nearer the truth than Secretary Carlisle's recent statement that the people now have circulating among them over $300,000,000 in gold.

The truth is, gold is a holiday, dress parade money. It is not in common use. It cuts no figure in our every day transactions, and during our long greenback period, when gold was hoarded and sold at a premium, our people were better off than they have ever been since.

So far as actual circulation is concerned, gold is a myth. It is used to conjure with by the colossal Shylocks who juggle with the finances of nations, but they know perfectly well that it does not make a bit of difference whether we have a treasury full of gold, one full of silver, or full of both metals, or an empty one, provided we have in circulation enough full legal tender greenbacks to meet the demands of business.

But the Shylocks will never give in, so long as our "endless chain policy" enables them to profit by the alternate filling and emptying of the treasury with the yellow metal. The whole business would be unspeakably childish, if it were not so cruelly dishonest.

On with the robber dance—the people foot the bills!

As Others see us.

Atlanta Constitution.

A bright Englishman said the other day that he would prefer Albert Edward, limited, to Ickelheimer, unlimited.

So would any sensible American, but while England will have to accept Albert Edward, limited, there is no good reason why a free people should remain under the rule of Ickelheimer, unlimited.

But the Englishman's remark shows how outsiders view us, and what they think of of us. The Ickelheimer iniquity has played such an important part in our recent history that thoughtful observers are losing confidence in the men who dominate our national councils. Comparatively poor men enter public life, go to congress, and in a few years pose as millionaires, hand in glove with Ickelheimer and his satellities. Senators and representatives in congress forget their pledges to the people and pretend to see the perfection of wisdom in a system of financiering which enriches the few, impoverishes the many, and paralyzes our commerce and industry.

Nothing can result from this but suspicion, distrust and angry discontent. People are asking if it can be possible that Ickelheimer, unlimited, and his allies are purchasing our statesmen singly, by the dozen and in job lots. If the national capital is entirely free from corruption, and our representatives are men of average intelligence, how can we explain their persistence in a financial policy which violates the pledges of our platform, disappoints the people, and plunges the country into an apparently bottomless slough of depression?

The fact is, nobody can explain our financial policy without giving expression to suspicions of the most blighting character. Perhaps we cannot escape the evils which have weakened or ruined other republics. If the statesmen of old Rome and modern France were bought and sold, why should not the same thing occur right here?

Still, hope is far from dead. We have many strong, good, pure men in congress and the people are back of them. The people—the people—in their honesty and intelligence, and organized action at the polls, we must place our only reliance. Ickelheimer, unlimited, will be only a trammeled pigmy after our appeal to Cæsar—the American people!

Late Literary News.

General Lord Wolseley makes a most important contribution to the literature of the China-Japan war. In an article for the February Cosmopolitan, he discusses the situation and does not mince matters in saying what China must do in this emergency. Two other noted foreign authors contribute interesting articles to this number. Rosita Mauri, the famous Parisian danseuse, gives the history of the ballet, and Emile Olivier tells the story of the fall of Louise Philippe. From every part of the world, drawings and photographs have been obtained of the instruments used to torture poor humanity, and appear as illustrations for a clever article, by Julian Hawthorne, entitled, "Salvation via the Rack." Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Anatole France, W. Clark Russell, Albion W. Tourgee, and William Dean Howells are among the story tellers for the February number of The Cosmopolitan.

DIED.

COGDELL—ISHAM B. COGDELL was born in Sampson County, N. C., March 30th, 1854, and died of typhoid fever, at his home, three miles west of Mexia, Texas, January 10th, 1895, aged nearly 41 years. He was the second son of the late David L. Cogdell, and from a small boy was raised in Cumberland County, N. C. Deceased with his family moved to Texas in the Fall of '83, where he has since resided. He leaves a wife and eight children besides several brothers and sisters to mourn his untimely death. He was a devoted member, as well as steward of the M. E Church, South, and for several years lived a devoted Christian and died in great peace.

His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the county, the services being conducted by the Knights of Maccabees, of which order he was an honored member. The great crowds who came to administer to him during his sickness and to attend his funeral, only attested too well how well he stood in his community. In every vocation of life our dear brother stood in the front rank, and if he had an enemy we do not know it. He was devoted to his religion, and stood ready when "the watchman called." As a neighbor no man could be better, and as a citizen he was purely upright. Deceased had many friends in Cumberland, Sampson and Bladen Counties, N. C., who will hear with keen regret of the death of this truly good man, "but we sorrow not as those who have no hope," for though he cannot come to us, yet we can go to him. God grant that we may so live that when the summons comes we may be ready also. J. F. C.

Mexia, Texas.

Little Things.

"Little deed of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above."

Pierce's little "Pellets,"
Easy things to take,
Ward off bilious fevers,
And the ague shake.

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a sovereign cure for constipation, biliousness, and all malarial troubles. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1885.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Thousands of Cures

Have been made of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Sores, Blotches and the most malignant blood and skin diseases by Botanic Blood Balm, the result of forty years experience of an eminent Scientific and conscientious physician. Send for book of wonderful cures, and learn which is the best remedy. Botanic Blood Balm stands at the head. Price only $1.00 per large bottle. For sale by druggists. Send for free book and learn wisdom. Address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.—*Adv.*

Salt rheum with its intense itching, dry, hot skin is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it purifies the blood.

Credit to Hood's

It Cured All My Afflictions.

Mr. Joseph Ford,
Ridge Church, Va.

"For ten years I have suffered terribly from general debility, and last winter was attacked so bad with kidney trouble, enlargement of spleen and heart disease, suffering great pain in my back, hips and legs. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla. I bought one bottle and began taking it

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

After the first bottle I felt so much better that I decided to continue and have taken over six bottles. Today my health is better than it has been for more than a decade. I have no kidney, heart or spleen difficulty, and am in duty bound to give Hood's Sarsaparilla the credit of curing my afflictions." JOSEPH FORD, Ridge Church, Virginia.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla and are gentle, prompt and effective.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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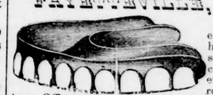
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

LAW FIRM.

The undersigned are from this day associated in the practice of Law wherever their services may be required.

The Senior partner will be in the office in Fayetteville one or more days in every week.

JAMES C MACRAE.
S. H. MACRAE.

January 1, 1895.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned can be found at his office on Green street, where he will be glad to see old and new friends who have legal work of any kind requiring the services of an attorney.

Respectfully,
12-20-94 3m JOHN G. SHAW.

RAMBLERS FOR 1895,

One Hundred Dollars.

"QUITE THE THING."

It is good form to Ride a Rambler Bicycle

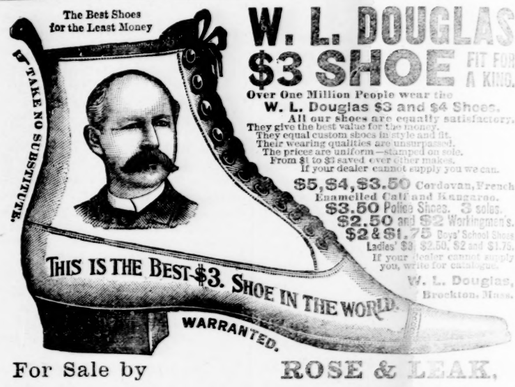
"STYLISH;" "EASY RUNNING;" "HIGHEST GRADE MADE."

THE ABOVE TERMS APPLY TO '95 RAMBLERS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE NEW STYLES. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

A. J PEMBERTON & CO.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the **W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes.**

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

$5, $4, $3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes, 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 & $1.75 Boys' School Shoes.
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by **ROSE & LEAK,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

Received Daily at Sheetz's Furniture Store

PLUSH AND WILLOW ROCKERS,

Pictures and Easels, **Blacking Cases,**
Cabinets, **Sideboards.**

Lounges and Wardrobes.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Don't fail to see our stock before you buy.

Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SONS.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

WALTER WATSON,
ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AND HORSE SHOE NAILS,
GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES,
PUMPS AND PUMP FITTINGS,
ROPES AND TWINES,
MACHINE AND CARRIAGE BOLTS,
SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES,
WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS,
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS,
PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS,

SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP,

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

HARDWARE STORE.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING

Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.

WALTER WATSON.

Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

FOR SALE.

—ALL OF MY—

REAL ESTATE

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

—AND IN THE—

CITY of FAYETTEVILLE,

IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR SALE.

A. G. BRADY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
12-6-94 tf

H. H. H.

WE HAVE

10 Cook Stoves,

2 Good Corn Shellers,

We will exchange for Corn, Peas or N. C. Bacon between now and 1st January, 1895.

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, HAIR AND NAILS.

Builders will do well to see us.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK.
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

NOTICE.

W. M. THOMAS, who is well known to the Grocery trade of this city, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that he has accepted a position with Mr. E. L. Clark, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, &c., where he would be glad to see his old friends and former customers. He guarantees politeness, fair dealing and lowest possible prices. Call and see him before buying elsewhere.
1-10-95 tf

A. B

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.
PENNYROYAL PILLS, &c.
SEDBERRY BROS.—Coming.
C. W. ELLIOTT—Good Things.
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON—Kodak.
W. J. BUIE—Notice to the Public.
FREDERICK W. HUNTER—Old Stamps.
A. S. HUSKE—Navy Beans, Split Peas, &c.
FRANK THORNTON—Great Cost Slaughter Sale.
H. R. NOVITZKY—Novitzky's Clearing Sale.
DAVIS, HILL & CO.—Eggs, Butter, Poultry, and other Produce.

La Grippe is again the fashion. Nearly everybody seems to have it.

The new Court House leaks in several places. Surely this ought not to be.

It is said that Fayetteville will be the scene of a brilliant marriage during the month of April.

The Register of Deeds issued 18 marriage licences last month. He has issued six since February 1st.

The Elliott Society will have an entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Pierce on Haymount, to-morrow evening.

The Populist Surveyor elect having declined the office, that good Democrat, Col. Wm. Alderman, was appointed in his stead.

Misses Laura Banks and Mamie Morrow will give a Soiree to their scholars at the residence of Col. Starr on Haymount to-morrow evening.

The Atlantic Coast Line has a large force at work building the foundation for its new station, and laying a large sewer along Hillsboro street to the creek.

Rev. N. C. Hughes, of Chockowinity School, brother of the eloquent pastor of St. John's, preached an able sermon in St. John's Church Sunday morning to a large congregation.

Last Sunday, at the residence of the bride's father near this city, Mr. F. McK. Register, of Robeson, was united in marriage to Miss Ella Bennett, by the Rev. J. H. Edwards.

The bill which was introduced in the Legislature last week to allow the citizens of this city to vote on the question of issuing bonds for the purpose of buying an electric light plant to be owned by the city will probably pass.

The taking of testimony in the Shaw-Thompson contest case was suspended Saturday, and will not be resumed before next Monday. This case which promises to be a long and bitter one is attracting attention all over the State.

Capt. W. H. Pemberton, youngest son of Col. J. A. Pemberton, of this city, and one of the most popular of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad's Conductors, will be married to Miss May Bell Taylor, of Wilmington, next Tuesday evening at six o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church of that city.

While Mr. John Monaghan, a fireman on the C. F. & Y. V., was throwing wood from the tender into the furnace of an engine Tuesday, a large piece rolled down from the top of a pile, knocking him down and breaking a rib. He had his wound immediately attended to, and is now, we are glad to state, able to be about.

Improvements.

Numbers of houses are being erected in all parts of the city. Mrs. Henry Smith's fine residence on Rowan street is nearly completed, and will add much to the appearance of that beautiful street.

Mr. Clarence Sedberry's residence on Person street, when completed, will be one of the handsomest in the city.

Lettuce for the Northern Markets.

The Messrs. Fitzell made a shipment of lettuce to New York Tuesday. It was the finest lettuce we have ever seen and will no doubt bring an enormous price. The Messrs. Fitzell, and Messrs. Weldon Huske, Breece, Thames, Smith and other truckers are making extensive preparations for the shipment of vegetables to the North this spring.

The New Berne Fair.

We have received a copy of the "Fair Edition" of the New Bern Journal. It is full of interesting matter pertaining to the East Carolina Fish, Oyster, Game and Industrial fair, which is one of the most entertaining and useful of all the exhibitions which take place in our State. Since the Wilmington and New Bern Railway offers such easy access to New Bern from the Cape Fear country, we trust many of our people will avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting that historic city.

The Fair begins on the 18th instant, continuing to the 23rd.

Walsh—Barden.

The home of Mr. A. S. Barden on Rowan street, was the scene of a quiet but beautiful marriage yesterday evening. Rev. J. H. Edwards, in the presence of a large assembly of friends, united in the bonds of holy wedlock Miss L. Kathleen Barden and Mr. T. V. Walsh. Miss Barden is a handsome young lady and very popular, as was attested by the large number of beautiful presents she received.

Mr. Walsh is a prominent young business man of Sumter, S. C. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh left on the Short Cut yesterday evening at five o'clock for Sumter, where they will make their future home. We wish them much future happiness.

Our old friend, Isaac W. Murchison, Esq., formerly Senator from Cumberland in the General Assembly, but now a prosperous lawyer in Seattle, Washington, is in the city, where hosts of old friends are glad to greet him again.

Death of Mr. Duncan Cromartie.

We adopt as our own these words of just appreciation of our old friend, Mr. Duncan Cromartie, of Bladen county—father of Mrs. T. H. Sutton and Mrs. D. H. Ray of this city, Mrs. Covington, of Wilmington, and Mrs. Tom Whitted of Bladen—whose death on Saturday has caused such wide-spread sorrow in the Cape Fear country:

On the night of Feb'y 2d, 1895, the soul of Duncan Cromartie, of Bladen County, took its flight to the God who gave it. Thus died one of the noblest, most generous and best of men, that the writer ever knew. Mr. Cromartie was born in October, 1818, and came from the original Scotch settlers of the "South river" section of Bladen county. His mother was Eliza Devane, his father one of seven sons, and his grand-father one of the very first Scotch settlers in that section.

Duncan Cromartie lived to a good old age in the county of his birth, and would have been in October next seventy-seven years of age. Yet during all this long life, he was universally respected by all who knew him, and those who knew him best loved him most.

His wife was a daughter of Lloyd Mc Kay who was a brother of Gen. Jos. J. McKay, who for twenty six years consecutively represented the Cape Fear district in Congress, and died while a member.

By this union there were two sons, and six daughters, one of the sons still surviving, the other having died in a Federal prison, as a Confederate prisoner of war, of wounds received in battle. Of the daughters four, with their mother, survive and mourn the loss of a husband and father who was never known to speak an unkind word, in all his life, to any of his family.

Mr. Cromartie was a large land and slave-owner prior to the war, and the fact that the most of his former slaves remained with him after the war, but attests the nobility of the man, the humanity and kindness of the master.

The war, like a besom of destruction, swept away the property of the South, and left Mr. Cromartie, like thousands of others in the South, penniless and helpless. But the indomitable energy of his nature asserted itself, and with his well known industry he set about to restore his lost fortune, or at least to make comfortable provision for his family. This he did to the day of his last illness, when his strength failed him, and he laid down upon the bed from which, he seemed to realize from the first, he would never rise again, and died like one "who wraps his martial cloak around him, and lays himself down to pleasant dreams."

His hosts of friends deplore his death, but the place where the grief of his loss finds deepest lodgment, is at the home circle, in the hearts of his widow and children. For more than fifty years he and his beloved wife have, hand in hand, gone up and down the hill of life, and now in her advancing years the wife is left desolate while the children mourn the loss of a father who was always kind, careful of their happiness, tender and affectionate. To these, the death of Mr. Cromartie is the heaviest, severest loss.

May God comfort them all, in this the hour of their sad bereavement.

In the space allowed me, it would be impossible to give a just tribute to the many virtues and excellences of character of the subject of this sketch, for he was one of Nature's noblemen, "God's noblest work, an honest man."

Mr. Cromartie died at his old home in Bladen county, where he has lived for many years, with the most of his family about him, all who could possibly be there at his death. He died in full possession of his faculties, and died with the knowledge that he was going into the presence of his Maker, and with full assurance that "all is well."

We who knew and loved him drop a tear, and wreath a garland for his tomb, and hope that when we too must go, we may "cross over the River" as peacefully as he did, and "rest under the shade of the trees."

The Chamber of Commerce.

We are requested to state that President Slocomb has appointed as members of the Standing Committees called for in the Constitution of the Chamber of Commerce:

Committee on Statistics and Information.—E. J. Hale, Chairman, W. E. Kyle, S. C. Rankin.

On Manufactures and Business Enterprises.—J. D. McNeill, Chairman, A. A. McKethan, Walter Watson.

On Trade and Freight Rates.—R. M. Nimocks, Chairman, W. S. Cook, Jas. K. Williams.

Members of the Chamber, professional men, other experts and the public generally will assist the committees and help the public interests by sending in to the several committees, as above given, statistics and other information, propositions and suggestions bearing upon the subjects indicated.

A Floating Bridge.

The bridge at Pate's mill, on the Wilmington Road, nine miles from this city and two miles below Big Rockfish, needs the attention of the County Commissioners. The stream which this bridge spans is a small one, but on either side there is a swamp only a few feet above, and when the mill is running the water overflows the creek and floats the bridge which is only kept from going down the stream by posts stuck in the ground at each end. Horses have to step upon this bridge as high as a foot, at times, thus bearing one end down and permitting the vehicle to pass over. This is certainly a novelty, but may prove a dangerous one.

The Egypt Coal Fields.

The Wilmington Review contains the following.

"The Fayetteville Observer has something to say about the movement on foot to send Chatham coal here and make this a depot for its distribution, and gives some interesting information relative to the first opening of the beds there and the use of the coal during the war. It speaks of Prof. Emmons' report on the coal fields at Egypt and Prof. Mitchell's contrary opinion but does not give the figures. We quote from memory but we think that Prof. Emmons estimated that there were 240,000,000 tons of coal under the ground in that section, which is, practically, an inexhaustible supply. It is a bituminous coal and was used largely by the Confederate government during the war and also by the blockade runners. It was taken over the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. (then the Western R. R.) to Fayetteville and dumped from the cars to lighters on the river."

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

The Immigration of the Cotton Mills.

Fayetteville has not begun to take active steps in the matter of securing her share of the New England capital that is tumbling Southward, a moment too soon. Hear our Atlanta contemporary, the Constitution:

Our readers may think that The Constitution and other southern newspapers are devoting a good deal of space to the cotton mill industry, but our New England contemporaries have still more to say about it. At first, when the southward movement of the eastern mills started Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge and others made the point that the Massachusetts laws had regulated the hours of labor in a way which made it impossible for the mills in that state to compete with the southern mills. The movement has now spread to New Hampshire, and it is evident that there is some other reason for it than the one given by Mr. Coolidge. While it is plain that the cheapness of southern labor is an important inducement, the statement is now made that our cheap coal is a great advantage. The Lowell manufacturers not only admit that our cheap labor and coal are attracting them here, but they also say that they have found it necessary to build their mills in the cotton belt where they can save the cost of transporting the raw material.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat sums up the reasons given by the eastern mill men for their removal and says:

It will be seen that there is no lack of explanations assigned by the manufacturers for the mills moving south—cheaper cotton, cheaper fuel, cheaper labor, lower taxes—and yet these do not include all the reasons that might be assigned, for nothing is said of the mildness of the climate, which is an important element, as it prevents fewer interruptions; of the greater water power; of the superior quality of the cotton, arriving as it does at the mills less stained by travel and less injured by compression, and of the nearer and better markets. When we add these to the reasons assigned by the New England manufacturers the wonder is that the mill movement did not begin sooner.

Now that it has begun it will be noticed how short a time it has taken to convince the New Englanders that it is a permanent movement. Take the statement of the treasurer of the Amoskeag company. He thinks the southern movement is perfectly natural. He sees no prospects of the building of new mills in New England, and thinks the old mills will have great difficulty in living, and can do so only by reducing labor. He repudiates the proposition that New England will cling to the finer variety of goods, leaving the south to manufacture coarse sheetings, etc., and points out that it is much easier for the south to capture this latter branch of the cotton industry than the former. It will be an easy matter when it has once secured control of the lower grade of goods to improve the quality of its output; and this, indeed, it has already begun to do.

The New England newspapers are filled with this sort of talk, and it is so sensible and in such perfect accord with business principles that it is bound to carry conviction with it. Our people here in the south have not yet come to the proper appreciation of this movement—one of the greatest that has ever been known in the history of this country. Its far-reaching consequences cannot now be measured, but it is safe to say that it will transfer the seat of industrial supremacy from New England to the south, create profitable markets for our producers, and make it impossible for Liverpool to fix the price of our cotton. In another ten or fifteen years we shall see a great change for the better in the financial, commercial and industrial conditions of this section.

County Commissioners' Meeting.

The County Commissioners met in monthly session Monday, February 4th, 1895, J. M. Lamb, chairman, Messrs. W. D. Smith, M. Hall, J. H. Smith, and J. T. Sinclair, present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Repair on Elliott's bridge was let out to Jno. McArtan at $160 by W. D. Smith. Moved that Commissioners co-operate with Commissioners of other counties in regard to resolutions presented from Mecklenburg. Ordered that the chairman of board proceed to execute the law in regard to purchase tax The committee on Sheriff's account reported and were continued. Ordered that Jno. Smith be allowed $50 for repairs on McNeill's bridge on Rockfish. Ordered that W. D. Smith be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee from Harnett county in regard to building McBryde's and Williams's bridges on Little river. The Surveyor-elect having declined that office, Mr. Wm. Alderman was appointed Surveyor for Cumberland county.

Ordered that Henry McGill, of 71st, be relieved of poll tax on account of old age.

Ordered that Mrs. Betsy Bailey and son Burwell, be allowed to go to the house for the aged and infirm. Ordered that Betsy Overton be continued as before, $1.50 per month. Mr. Lamb and Capt. Ray were instructed to take steps to stop the leaks on Court House.

The reports of the county Treasurer, and tax collector were presented and ordered filed. The Register of Deeds issued 18 marriage licenses during the month of January.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 30th, 1895.

To the Chairman and Board of Commissioners:

DEAR SIRS:—I am instructed by the Board of Commissioners of this County, to ask the hearty co-operation of the several Boards of Commissioners of the State in memorializing the Legislature now in now in session to make more ample provision at the Asylums at Raleigh, Morganton and Goldsboro, for the care and protection of the unfortunate insane of the State. I speak of those unfortunates who, for want of room at these institutions, are compelled to suffer confinement in county jails and county homes. You are aware that counties do not possess the proper facilities for taking care of this class of patients. Hoping to have your zealous support in this appeal for the protection of our unfortunate fellow-citizens who are clamoring for admission,

I am yours very truly,
J. H. WEDDINGTON,
Chairman Board of Commissioners,
Mecklenburg County, N. C.

The Board of Commissioners of the County of Cumberland at the meeting in February, 1895, resolved to heartily cooperate in the effort to get more ample accommodation for the insane at the different asylums and the Chairman of this board is directed to reply to the circular of the Commissioners of Mecklenburg of January 30th, 1895, by sending a copy of this action.

And the Clerk is also directed to send a copy of this action to our representatives in the Legislature.

Mr. N. A. Sinclair is attending Harnett County Court.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Will G. Bunting, of Wilmington, was in the city Saturday.

Mr. J. H. Millspaugh, of Williamsport, Penn., was in the city Monday.

Mr. Harry Smith, of New York, spent several days in the city last week.

Mr. A. D. Nimocks, of Philadelphia, Penn., is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Chrissie Black, of Wilmington, is visiting Mrs. Jno. Roddick, on Cool Spring Avenue.

Messrs. A. H. Slocomb and B. R. Taylor made a business trip to Wilmington Monday.

Mr. J. B. Douglas, one of the most popular salesmen on the road, spent Sunday in the city.

We are glad to see Mr. J. B. Tillinghast out after a week's confinement to his bed with La Grippe.

Miss Nan Kyle leaves to-night to visit Miss Jennie Bogue in Brooklyn, N. Y. Her host of admirers wish her a pleasant trip.

Mr. J. K. Sessoms, now residing in Pearson, Ga., has returned home after visiting relatives and friends in his native county.

Rev. W. H. Moore, Presiding Elder of this district, preached two very able sermons in the Hay Street Methodist church Sunday.

Mr. C. W. Huske, formerly of this city, but now a prominent insurance man of Florida, with residence at Tampa, is visiting relatives here.

It will gratify his many friends in this county to learn that Mr. J. R. McDuffie of Johnson Station, Ga., has entirely recovered from the vertigo which he contracted some time ago.

Dr. J. Vance McGougan was called to Lumber Bridge Saturday to attend his nephew, the little son of Mr. D. K. McGougan, who was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia. The little fellow is some better we are glad to state.

Dr. J. F. Highsmith who has been taking a post graduate course in medicine in New York, has returned home. He was accompanied by Mrs. Highsmith, who had joined him for a visit to some of the Northern cities after his course in New York.

The steamboat landing at Campbellton presents a lively sight just now. Capt. Skinner with his large force of men are gradually moving the stranded A. P. Hurt nearer the water's edge. Her bow has been turned towards the river and is resting on the marine railway, down which she is to slide into the water. The sides of the boat have been greased and jack screws are the motive power. Capt Skinner expects to float her by the end of this week. The steamer D. Murchison is being rebuilt at the company's wharf. The deck has been laid on the steel hull which was not injured by the fire last summer and upon this will be erected an upper deck with handsome cabins and saloon. She will be completed in a month or two.

A Bad State of Affairs.

The people of the South are being deceived in the purchase of imitation medicines. It's poor consolation to a sick man to be told that the medicine offered him certainly wont do him any harm. Wrong; it will do great harm. It allows the disease to progress instead of stopping it, and this is most dangerous because the disease will soon be beyond cure. This is the best reason why you should be sure to get the right medicine. Don't risk your health in trying any of the many Liver Medicines which have sprung up in the South to be sold in place of Simmons Liver Regulator, put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co., with the Red Z on every package, this was the medicine fathers, and they lived long. Have nothing to do with anything else, or any druggist or dealer who would persuade you that the many imitations under different names are just as good. It's not true. The people who buy them heap up their miseries. Beware!

Asthma and Hay Fever

cured by a newly discovered treatment. Pamphlet testimonials and references free. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

2,238,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

To those living
in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are
an absolute cure
for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.
Tutt's Liver Pills

Old Stamps Wanted.

Old Postage Stamps from 1845 to 1870, (including Confederate stamps) also stamp collections. Used stamps on letters, or letter sheet preferred. Call or write Frederick W. Hunter, LaFayette Hotel Fayetteville, N. C. from Feb'y 7th to Feb'y 9th, after that address 79 Nassau Street, New York City.

Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railway Guide and Hand-Book" contains all pertinent information. Ask your News-dealer.

FRANK :-: THORNTON'S
GREAT COST SLAUGHTER
SALE
Will Positively be Continued for
Ten Days Only!

We will commence taking Stock Feb. 11th, 1895, and from
Now Until Then
Our Big Stock
Will be Sacrificed!

REMEMBER
THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE FOR
GREAT BARGAINS!

YOU ARE IN YOUR OWN LIGHT IF YOU MISS THIS
Great Cost Slaughter
SALE!

WE ARE GOING TO MAKE A
—SPECIAL RUN ON—
Carpets, Rugs,
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Table Damask,
—AND—
10-4 Sheeting.

How Do These Prices Below Interest You?

$8.00 Cloaks for $4.00.
$10.00 Cloaks for $5.00.
$15.00 Cloaks for $7.50.
$4.50 Men's Bay State Shoes for $1.50.
$4.00 Men's Ziegler Shoes for $2.25.
$2.50 Ladies' Ziegler Shoes for $1.49.
$3.50 Ladies' Ziegler Shoes for $1.99.
$1.00 Pearl Shirts for 69c
One yard wide Fruit of Loom Bleaching for 5 1-2c.

Frank Thornton

N. B.—Fashionable Dress Making on the second floor by Miss Moody.
FRANK THORNTON.

COMING!
OUR MR. MILTON ELLWOOD WITH A FULL LINE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL COLUMBIA BICYCLES FOR 1895.

He will show them at Sedberry's Drug Store.
All are invited to call and see them and take a ride.
The Columbia Line range in price from $40 to $100, and in weight 15½ to 27 lbs.
We can suit all—young and old.
If you ride, why not ride the best?
The best is a *Columbia*.
The Columbia is the Standard Bicycle of the world—unequalled, unapproached.
Represented by
SEDBERRY BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
P. S. See handbill for date of Mr. Ellwood's arrival.

Notice to the Public.

I hereby give notice to the public that I will contest the payment of a certain promissory note executed by me payable to Henry Capps, dated January 21st, 1895, due November 1st, 1895, for the sum of $60.00 with interest at 8 per cent., secured by mortgage upon about 170 acres of land in Carver's Creek Township, Cumberland County, N. C., upon the ground that the horse for which the note was given was not as represented to me by said Capps, and I warn the public not to trade or buy the said note and mortgage. This February 5th, 1895.
2-7-95 1t M. J. BUIE

WANTED.

A loan of $1,200 for three years—8 per cent. interest, payable monthly or quarterly. First-class real estate as security.
Address BOX 173,
2-7-95 3t Fayetteville, N. C.

Good Things!

SPICED PIG FEET, COD FISH,
POTATOES AND ONIONS,
MACARONI AND FULL CREAM CHEESE,
PICKLES, CABBAGE,
TURNIPS, BEANS, PEAS,
OAT FLAKES BY THE POUND,
SUGAR, COFFEE,
HAMS, HOMINY, BACON, LARD,
FLOUR, MEAL,
FANCY ELGIN AND GILT EDGE BUTTER,
CANNED GOODS AND FRUITS
—AT—
C. W. ELLIOTT'S.

KODAK
FREE SAMPLE
—AT—
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON'S.
The most approved treatment for permanent cure of Headache and Neuralgic Pains—is also a speedy relief—is perfectly harmless and highly approved by Physicians who have seen the formula. Price 10 cents (two doses.)
KODAK

LADIES!

LOOK TO YOUR HOUSEKEEPING AND BUY YOUR SUPPLIES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

JUST RECEIVED:
Navy Beans, Split Peas, Prunes.
Smoked Bloaters, C. & B. Chow Chow, Ivory Soap.
Rolled Oats, Ground Pepper, Windsor Salt.
Figs. Plantation Java Coffee, Macaroni.
Okra and Tomatoes, Evaporated Apples.
Burton's Vanilla.
Plantation Cigars.

CALL AND GET A CUP OF BLACK SEAL BRAND TEA, SERVED HOT ANY TIME THIS WEEK.
A. S. HUSKE.

USE BARNES' INK.
A. S. BARNES & CO., 56 E. 10th St., N. Y.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Whis-pers hear. No pain. Invisible. F. Hiscox, 853 Broadway New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and *Gold* metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter*, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.
HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. 15 cts. at most Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA
BOILING WATER OR MILK.
2-7-95 4t

LIME.

We do not keep our Lime on hand long at a time. We have a fresh car load every four weeks. Four barrels of our lime will go as far as five of ordinary lime. We have hundreds of testimonials in its favor
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

J. A. Lambeth,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Rear Hotel LaFayette
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap Cash system.

NOVITZKY'S
CLEARING:-:SALE!

PREPATATORY TO REMOVAL, I WILL OFFER FOR NEXT THREE WEEKS,
My Entire Stock of Clothing,
Hats and Furnishing Goods
at prices that will discount all former clearing sales known to this market.
THE SALE BEGINS *TO-DAY* AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL MARCH 1ST, AT WHICH TIME I WILL MOVE INTO THE STORE NOW KNOWN AS "THE C. O. D."
The Goods offered are NEW and DESIRABLE;
"HARD STOCK" HAVING BEEN CLOSED OUT AT AUCTION SOME TIME AGO, BUT I DESIRE TO GO INTO MY NEW QUARTERS WITH
Everything Fresh for the Spring Season.
Overcoats, Winter Suits, Spring Suits, and Single Pants;
Hats of every description, and a good line of Men's Shoes;
Shirts and Underwear;
Collars, Cuffs and Neckwear;
Socks, Handkerchiefs--
IN FACT, EVERYTHING WORN BY MAN OR BOY, AND ALL TO BE SOLD AT—WELL
"PRICE IS NO OBJECT,"
THE GOODS MUST GO.

Examine stock and prices and see that I mean business.

H. R. NOVITZKY.
Fayetteville, N. C., February 7, 1895.

SHIP YOUR
Eggs, Butter, Poultry
and other produce to
DAVIS, HILL & CO.,
308 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
YOU WILL RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES. WE BUY OUTRIGHT OR HANDLE ON COMMISSION.
"QUICK SALES AND PROMPT RETURNS." COMMISSION FOR HANDLING GOODS, FIVE PER CENT. "SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST."

Peter Henderson & Co.'s Garden Seeds.
A FRESH AND FULL ASSORTMENT EMBRACING ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.
Henderson's seeds are used by truckers and careful, observant private gardeners because of their EXTRORDINARY RELIABILITY.
I again remind customers, in the habit of ordering direct that I will supply them at Henderson's prices to consumers, THUS SAVING THEM FREIGHT ON BULK SEEDS.
Buyers of moderate quantities will receive gratuitously their voluminous and handsome MANUAL, unequalled in its vegetable and floral display.
Henderson & Co refuse to put up any papers smaller than the 5 cent or full size, for which their wholesale price is very nearly *four times as much* as the smaller papers, sold by competing seed dealers, are offered at.
True economists in making their mall purchases of seeds will consider FIRST, QUALITY and next QUANTITY OF SEED rather than number of papers.
To meet a possible demand, (thus far hardly appreciable) for papers at lower prices, I have in stock a full assortment of small papers from the *old, reliable firm of* DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, which are offered at *one cent a paper.*
H. R. BOURNE, Sole Agent.
1-24-95 for Peter Henderson & Co

Maryland Life Insurance Company of Baltimore,
Has Never Contested, Compromised or Delayed a Claim.
Assets, $1,700,000.00
Surplus as to Policy Holders, $340,000.00
W. M. H. BLACKFORD, President.
DIRECTORS:
Hamilton Easter, Wm. H. Perkins, Christian Devries, C. Morton Stewart, Douglas H. Thomas, John Gill, Wm. H. Blackford, James Patten, George C. Jenkins.
Call on or address
JNO. B. TILLINGHAST, General Agent,
1-17-95 2m Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.

The Ladies of the "Methodist Aid Society" are preparing a very attractive program for the 14th of February,
A "Tom Thumb" Wedding,
TO BE GIVEN AT THE ARMORY.
There will be other attractive features, and the public may expect something entertaining.
MRS. M. J. PEMBERTON.
1-31-95 2t

J. R. WILLIAMS. J. A. MOORE.
New Firm.
J. R. Williams & Co.,
BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
—AGENTS FOR—
LOUISVILLE PACKING COMPANY.
Full line of Packing-house products always on hand.
"MAGNOLIA HAMS."
"SNOWFLAKE LARD," Etc.
Quality guaranteed. Give us a trial order.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS (except Life) WRITTEN AT ESTABLISHED RATES.
1-31-95 4t

At King Brothers
YOU WILL FIND
"Buist's" Prize Medal Garden Seeds
Only 1 Cent a Paper.
The many who bought seed of us last season saved MONEY and were well pleased with result from seed. Those who buy of us this season will save *more money*, and we guarantee every paper to be *New Fresh Seed.*
WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF
—Drugs, Seeds and Tobbaco,—
and are leaders in price and quality of goods. Call at our store or send us your order by mail
Yours truly,
KING BROTHERS,
Next Door to Post Office,
Druggists and Seedmen,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Money Made Easily and Rapidly.
READ THIS AND THINK IT OVER!
We want 100 men who have energy and grit. We will give them a situation in which they can make money rapidly—the labor being light and employment the year round. Requires no capital or great education. Some of our best salesmen are country boys. Young men or old will do. Remuneration is quick and sure. We have need for 100 men within the next 30 days. Do not waste time, but write at once to H. C. HUDGINS & CO., Publishers,
1-24-95 4t ATLANTA, GA.

S.S.S.

Heals Running Sores. Cures the Serpent's Sting.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Obstinate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. A valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,

Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

LOW TARIFF PRICES

—ON—

FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Hall Racks, Safes, Bed Springs,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES

A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

Blood and Skin Diseases Always Cured. B.B.B.

BOTANIC BLOOD BALM never fails to cure all manner of Blood and Skin diseases. It is the great Southern building up and purifying Remedy, and cures all manner of skin and blood diseases. As a building up tonic it is without a rival, and absolutely beyond comparison with any other similar remedy ever offered to the public. It is a panacea for all ills resulting from impure blood, or an impoverished condition of the human system. A single bottle will demonstrate its paramount virtues.

Send for free book of Wonderful Cures. Price, $1.00 per large bottle; $5.00 for six bottles.

For sale by druggists; if not send to us, and medicine will be sent freight prepaid on receipt of price. Address

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

STATE SENATE.

First District—E T Snipes, r; Thos White, p.
Second D—H E McCaskey, p; J B Parsons, p.
Third—C W Mitchell, d.
Fourth—Dr I E Green, d.
Fifth—Dr W P Mercer, d.
Sixth—A A Forbs, p.
Seventh—J C Bellamy, p; J T B Hoover, p.
Eighth—J M Mewborn, p; E L Franks, p.
Ninth—B F Aycock, d; LaFayette Smith, d.
Tenth—F B Rice, r.
Eleventh—C A Cook, r.
Twelfth—Rev H N Norris, p.
Thirteenth—E S Abell, d.
Fourteenth—I W Taylor, p; John E Fowler, p.
Fifteenth—Augustus Shaw, r; J L Long, r.
Sixteenth—Warren Carver, r.
Seventeenth—A J Dalby, p.
Eighteenth—Stephen A White, r; W G Stephens, p.
Nineteenth—A W Wicker, p.
Twentietn—W R Lindsay, p.
Twenty-first—Ogden A Starbuck, r.
Twenty-second—W J Adams, d.
Twenty-third—E R Hurley, p; J M Sanders, p.
Twenty-fourth—William Moody, p.
Twenty fifth—W C Dowd, d.
Twenty sixth—J F Westmoreland, p; S W Wall, p.
Twenty-seventh—A C Sharp, r.; B R Brown, r.
Twenty-eighth—S E Marshall, r.
Twenty-ninth—A Y Sigmon, r.; W E White, p.
Thirtieth—W H Farthing, r.
Thirty first—Samuel J Black, r.; A J Dula, p.
Thirty-second—J Y Hamrick, p.; J B Fortune, r.;
Thirty-third—J M Moody, r.; Rev John Ammons, p.
Thirty-fourth—J M Candler, r.
Thirty-fifth—R L Herbert, p.

HOUSE OF HEPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance County, Dr J W McCauley, r.
Alleghany, R C Higgins, d.
Alexander, William C Linney, p.
Anson, L D Robinson, d.
Ashe, J B Hopkins, r.
Beaufort, T B Hooker, d.
Bertie, A S Rascoe, d.
Bladen, R S White, p.
Brunswick, W W Drew, p.
Buncombe, V S Lusk, r.; Geo Burnham, r.
Burke, Samuel Huffman, r.
Cabarrus, A F Hileman, p.
Camden, ——, r
Caswell, Calvin J Smith, (col.) r.
Carteret, E L Duncan, r.
Catawba, Lee R Whitener, p.
Chatham, J E Bryan, p.; A M Self, r.
Craven, R P Williams, r.
Cherokee, A A Campbell, r.
Chowan, W H Leary, p.
Clay, J A Buckhanan, p.
Cleveland, Rev L L Smith, p.
Columbus, H M Harrelson, d.
Cumberland, J B Currie, p; Z Taylor, p.
Currituck, W H Gallop, d.
Caldwell, J L Nelson, d.
Dare, J B Etheridge, d.
Davidson, Z V Walser, r.
Davie, W R Ellis, r.
Durham, W G Vickers, p.
Duplin, F M Keathley, p.
Edgecombe, J H Baker, d; W O Howard, d.
Forsyth, Edgar Linebaek, r.; J W Spense, p.
Franklin, J F Mitchell, p.
Gaston, —— Harris, p.
Gates, L L Smith, d.
Graham, J W King, d.
Granville, A A Lyon, d.; S J H Mayer, r.
Green: S G Mewborn, d.
Guilford: R G Chileutt, r; J M Sutton, r.
Halifax: M Grizzard, d; J House, d.
Harnett: Neill McLeod, p.
Haywood: W T Lee, d.
Henderson: H G Ewart, r.
Hertford: B B Winborne, d.
Hyde: John G Harris, p.
Iredell: Lerow Morrow, p.; T M Stikeleather, p;
Jackson: Jas R Thomas, d.
Johnston: Dr J W Vick, d; Rufus Saunders, d.
Jones: J A Smith, d.
Lenoir: C S Wooten, p.
Lincoln: J F Reinhardt, d.
McDowell: L P Crawford, d.
Macon: J Frank Ray, d.
Madison: W G Hunter, r
Martin: M T Lawrence, d.
Mecklenburg: J D McCall, d; J T Kell, d; J G Andrews, d.
Mitchell: S J Turner, r.
Montgomery: J A Reynolds, p.
Moore: E J Harrington, d.
Nash: M C Strickland, p.
New Hanover: Herbert McClammy, d; George Z French, r.
Northampton: R B Peebles, d.
Onslow: Rudolph Duffy, d.
Orange: J A Cheek, r.
Pamlico: Louis G Daniels, d.
Pasquotank: W G Pool, r.
Pender: —— Ward, d.
Perquimans: J R Darden, r.
Person: Stephen P Gentry, p.
Polk: J B Turner, r.
Pitt: Jno T Phillips, p; Ed V Cox, r.
Randolph: J W Bean, r; E C Phillips, p.
Richmond: J D Yates, p; J E McLean, p.
Robeson: J F Payne, D D Carlyle, d.
Rockingham: J A Walker, p; F G McKinney, p.
Rowan: D R Julian, d; J H McKenzie.
Rutherford: M H Flack, p.
Sampson: R M Crumpler, p.; C H Johnson, p.
Stanly: R L Smith, d.
Stokes: R G Petree, r.
Surry: W H Norman, p.
Swain: John S Woodard, d.
Transylvania: E A Aiken, r.
Tyrrell: Abner Alexander, r.
Union: R L Stevens, d.
Vance: M M Peace, r.
Wake: J H Young, r; A L Davis, r.; J J Bagwell, p.
Warren: S A Williams, p.
Washington: J D Bateman, r.
Watauga: L H Michael, r.
Wayne: W C Monroe, d; John H Edwards, d.
Wilkes: J P Elledge, r; J R Henderson, r.
Wilson: Jonathan Tomlinson, d.
Yancey: J H Higgins, d.
Yadkin: J W Crummell, r.

Gone Down with all Hands.

When we read such an announcement as this it sends a thrill of horror through our very being. And yet the number of lives lost by accident at sea are very few compared to the number which are sacrificed to single diseases on land. Take consumption. Statistics show that twenty per cent. of all deaths are due to this fatal malady. It would be easier to reconcile ourselves to the fearful fact if there were no remedy. But there is. Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands, and among them many whom the doctors have given up to die. If seeing is believing, then the thousand of living witnesses to its marvelous efficacy in cases of this kind, ought to convince the most skeptical.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—Two of our best doctors pronounced my case consumption. I spent nearly $300, and was no better. I concluded to try the "Golden Medical Discovery." I bought eight bottles, and I can now say with truth that I feel just as well today as I did at twenty-five, and can do just as good a day's work on the farm, although I had not done any work for several years. I give you all the thanks.

Truly your friend,
WILLIAM DULANEY,
Campbell, Ohio.

Delicate Or Debilitated Women

SHOULD USE

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator.

Every ingredient possesses superb Tonic properties, and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system by driving through the proper channel all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.

My wife, who was bedridden for eighteen months, after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR for two months, is getting well. —J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.

Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

High Grade Tobacco

AND

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the will of Angus McLean, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them to me on or before January 4th, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. LAUCHLIN McDONALD.
Jan'y 4, 1895—6t Executor.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,

At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

SOUTH PORTLAND .....Saturday, Feb. 9
CROATAN.....Saturday, Feb. 16

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, Feb 9
SOUTH PORTLAND.....Saturday, Feb. 16

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, Feb. 5
SOUTH PORTLAND.....Tuesday, Feb. 12

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES

Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

Hard Times Fertilizers.

To meet the present Hard Times on Farmers, we will sell to farmers direct for cash, Good Fertilizer at the Lowest Wholesale Prices.

	per ton.
for Corn, Cotton and Peanuts, at	$13.50
Trucking Crops and Potatoes	14.50
Oats, Tobacco and Fruits	15.00

Also Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Sulphate Potash, Bone Black, Nitrate Soda in large and small quantities. Send two 2c. stamps for circ's. W. S. POWELL & CO., Fertilizer Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE
BOOK OF VALUABLE INFORMATION FREE
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

Does This Hit You?

The management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the Department of the Carolinas, wishes to secure a few Special Resident Agents. Those who are fitted for this work will find this

A Rare Opportunity

It is *work*, however, and those who succeed best in it possess character, mature judgment, tact, perseverance, and the respect of their community. Think this matter over carefully. There's an unusual opening for somebody. If it fits you, it will pay you. Further information on request.

W. J. Roddey, Manager,
Rock Hill, S. C.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE, 20 cents per hundred.

Cotton Blight.

Tests made by the Alabama Experiment Station and elsewhere prove conclusively that

Kainit Prevents

cotton blight. Planters can prevent the immense loss caused annually by this disease. Send for our pamphlets.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 66 Nassau Street, New York.

You see them everywhere.

Columbia Bicycles

Their sales attest their popularity.

Catalogue free at our agencies, or mailed for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO.,
Boston, New York, Chicago, Hartford.

CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY, **Agent.**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

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Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars.

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

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"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Leading of all Bicycles. **The Monarch** Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted

Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

5 Styles

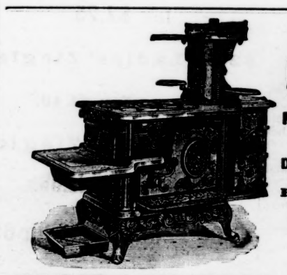
Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

Monarch Cycle Company,

Retail Salesroom, 280 Wabash Ave. Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

E. J. HALE, Jr., Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.



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MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In the Superior Court—Before the Clerk.

J. L. Andrews, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Bernard Plummer dec'd,
against
Cora E. Buckingham, W. J. Buckingham, Alice Andrews, J. L. Andrews, Jr., Carrie Plummer, Hallie Plummer, Wright Plummer, Henry Plummer, Lee Plummer and Ida Plummer, heirs-at-law.

NOTICE.

The defendants, Carrie Plummer, Hallie Plummer, Wright Plummer, Henry Plummer, Lee Plummer and Ida Plummer, above named, will take notice that a proceeding, entitled as above, has been commenced before the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, by J. L. Andrews, Jr., administrator of the estate of Bernard Plummer, dec'd, by petition filed in said office, asking for an order to sell the real estate belonging to the said estate, to make assets to pay debts due by said estate

The said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of said Superior Court on or before the 28th day of February, 1896, at his office in the Court House in said county, and answer or demur to the said petition, now on file in said office, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

This January 16th, 1895

CYRUS MURPHY,
1-17-95 6w Clerk Superior Court.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Jan. 27th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:58 "
Leave Sanford,	12:18 p. m.
Leave Climax,	2:20 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	7:30 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	8: 7 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:15 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:10 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:46 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:10 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:02 "
Leave Maxton,	6:38 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:55 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:32 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:45 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Climax,	4:00 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:40 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 33 Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson..	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma..	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 3	12 52	.....
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson..	2 08		6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55		7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02		8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30		10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma..	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		

	No. 48. Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M, Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M, Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 9:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

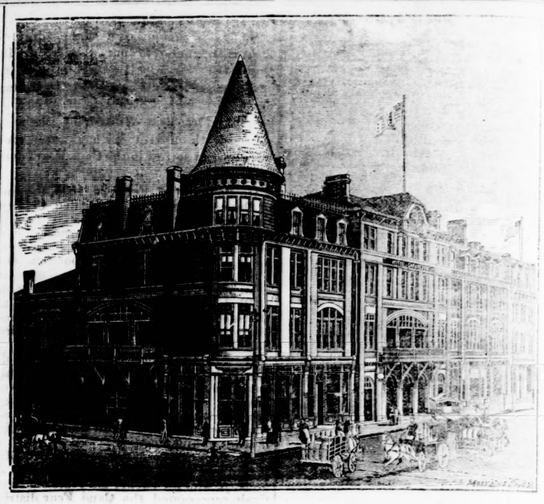
Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.



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Fayetteville, North Carolina.

M. McI MATTHEWS, - - MANAGER.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL.

An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months,

With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country.

THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL,

Madison Avenue and 58th Street, NEW YORK.

$3 per day and up. American Plan

Fire-Proof and First-Class in Every Particular.

TWO BLOCKS FROM THE THIRD AND SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED RAILROADS.
THE MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUE AND BELT LINE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

H. M. CLARK, Proprietor.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

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Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

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AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

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☞No deposits received on interest.

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J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

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I know of over a million acres of land in Texas awaiting the rightful owners to get it and if you ever had relatives or kindred who went to Texas write

L. FULTON, Attorney, Denton, Texas,

and he will inform you free, if you own land in Texas.

Nearly all persons who went to Texas in an early day had lands granted to their heirs. Any attorney having legal directories can tell you as to L. Fulton.

N. A. SINCLAIR, of Fayetteville, N. C., will act as my agent in your county. 10--25 tf

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

Geo. A. Thomson,

—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—

Life, Accident and Fire.

LOOK! LOOK!!

Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

Stock of Furniture?

1st. They are MANUFACTURERS.

2nd. Their experience in MANUFACTURING enables them to know how to buy the BEST GOODS for the *least money.*

3rd The goods they buy are bought direct from MANUFACTURERS.

4th. Their *motto is quick sales and small profits.*

To be convinced call in at their

FURNITURE STORE,

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THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE

HOUSE TRIMMINGS, MOULDINGS RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS and MANTELS.

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FACTORY—Cool Spring Street.

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